

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT WEATHERMAN

FILE NO. 100 - 439048

SECTION NO. 18

SERIALS 1350

THRU

1399

100-439048-1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354,
1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359

CHANGED TO

100-439048-10-33

100-439048-15-52

100-439048-12-13

100-439048-32-32

100-439048-15-51

100-439048-34-51

100-439048-43-12

100-439048-21-27

100-439048-8-13

100-439048-5-46

MAR 23 1967

100-439048-1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365,
1366, 1367, 1368.

CHANGED TO

100-439048-35-22, 21

100-439048-12-12

100-439048-22-33

100-439048-12-15

100-439048-41-5

100-439048-32-34

100-439048-39-14, 15

MAR 23 1967

Pat 120-8mD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *Dr*

DATE: May 16, 1966

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] *b7C* *Bayfront Bldg* *[REDACTED]* *b7C*

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr ☒ _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen ☒ _____
Sullivan ☒ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Office of Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., North Carolina, called today to say that the above-captioned person had been in touch with them and asked that an appointment be set up with me for 10 a.m. tomorrow morning, if possible. I asked the reason for this and was told that Assistant Attorney General Moody had some information on communism that he wanted to pass on to the FBI. Arrangements have been made to see him at 10 a.m.

ACTION:

For information. The results of the meeting will be promptly furnished to you.

WCS:mls^{mls} (8)
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Sizoo
1-Mr. D. E. Moore
1-Mr. Baumgardner
1-Mr. Sullivan

wel ✓

ENCLOSURE

101-439048-
NOT RECORDED

141 MAY 27 1966

ENCLOSURE

18 MAY 25 1966

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *Dr*

FROM : W. C. Sullivan *wcs*

SUBJECT: *41* [REDACTED] *b7c*

DATE: 5/18/66

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sizoo
- 1 - Mr. D. E. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum of May 16, 1966, (attached) which indicated I would interview the captioned individual at 10 a.m. on 5/17/66.

On the morning of 5/17/66 [REDACTED] came to my office where they were interviewed by Section Chief Fred J. Baumgardner and me.

[REDACTED] explained the purpose of their visit was to seek assistance in connection with a suit which had been filed in the State of North Carolina by Herbert Aptheker, member of the National Committee and leading theoretician of the Communist Party, USA, and Frank Wilkinson, Executive Director of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The suit was filed for the purpose of having the courts declare unconstitutional a North Carolina law which forbids communists access to campuses of tax-supported schools in North Carolina.

[REDACTED] stated that he considered his visit to FBI Headquarters as a confidential matter and neither he nor [REDACTED] would reveal the fact they had discussed this matter with the FBI. He wanted to know whether we could furnish him with evidence which would prove that the Communist Party has for its purpose the overthrow of the Government by force.

The Bureau's policy with respect to the confidential nature of our files was explained to [REDACTED]. It was suggested to him that he contact the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. He was

Enclosure

FJB:deh
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

18 MAY 23 1966

INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

54 JUN 2 1966

Memorandum Sullivan to DeLoach
Re: [REDACTED] b7c

told that this division of the Department has handled prosecutions of the Communist Party and individual communists under both the Smith Act and the Internal Security Act of 1950. In these court procedures the Internal Security Division has in the past successfully presented evidence concerning the advocacy of the Communist Party, USA, of force and violence.

[REDACTED] wanted to know whether we could b7c
furnish him with any information he might use in the current case in North Carolina concerning the Students for a Democratic Society. We again told him that we could not make information from our files available for prosecution in state cases. He was furnished several names of people who might be able to be of assistance to him. Among them were Morris I. Liebman, member of the Standing Committee on Communism of the American Bar Association, and Dr. Frank Barnett, Director, National Strategy Information Center, Inc., New York City, who is engaged in the fight against communism on American campuses.

ACTION:

The above is for record purposes.

Wey; FJB
✓
SAC
DJS

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 31 1966

T L E T Y P E

AAA

[REDACTED]

1714 bxc

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI CHICAGO

7:03 PM CDST URGENT 5-31-66

TO, DIRECTOR

FROM, CHICAGO

SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS, STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIDEM; COMINFIL SDS; IS - C.

REMYTEL MAY TWENTY SEVEN LAST.

b7D

[REDACTED] LEADERS OF DEMONSTRATION AT
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO MET ON MAY TWENTY NINE LAST, AT IDA NOYES
HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO AS PLANNED. GROUP COMPOSED OF MEMBERS
FROM SDS, AND STUDENTS AGAINST RANK, DECIDED NOT TO PICKET FEDERAL
BUILDING MAY THIRTYONE INSTANT FOR FEAR OF ARREST DURING CURRENT
EXAMINATIONS. PICKETING OF FEDERAL BUILDING PUT OFF UNTIL JUNE
TEN OR ELEVEN, NEXT AT NINE AM MEETING, ON UNSTATED DATE TO BE
HELD TO FORMULATE PLANS FOR THIS DEMONSTRATION. ACCORDING TO SOURCES
PLANS FOR CONTINUATION OF HUNGER FASTS AND SIT INS AT UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO HAVE BEEN "SCRAPPED" AND ARE NOT EXPECTED TO BE
RESUMED UNTIL FALL TERM. NO PICKETING OF FEDERAL BUILDING OBSERVED
MAY THIRTY ONE, INSTANT.

SECRET SERVICE, USA, MILITARY AND CPD ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS
13 JUN 8 1966

END. HOLD FOR ONE MORE PLS

WA...TNA

FBI WASH DC CC MR. SULLIVAN

NOT RECORDED
203 JUN 6 1966

57 JUN 8 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN
3-10-66

5/27/66

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (25-45910)

SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
(SDS); VIDEM; COMINFIL SDS
IS-C

Re Chicago teletypes 5/19,20,21,23-26/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letter-
head memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

In addition to the above, copies of this LHM are
being designated for Secret Service, 113th INTC Group,
NISO 9ND, and OSI locally, for information purposes.

Sources used in the LHM are:

[REDACTED] b7D

Chicago is checking the identity of persons mentioned
in this LHM and pertinent information regarding them, where
available, will be submitted under a separate LHM.

The LHM is classified confidential because the
unauthorized disclosure of information from [REDACTED] could
reasonably result in the identification of this source and
could have an adverse effect on our national security.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
1-105-138315 (VIDEM)
1-100-439042 (SDS)

3 - Chicago
1-100-42717 Sub A (VIDEM)
1-100-40903 (SDS)

JKH:mh/nec
(8)

100-439042
NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 8 1966

69 JUN 17 1966

ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
May 27, 1966

**SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

b7D [redacted] advised that the SDS chapter at Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, was meeting that date to plan a sit-in at the University protesting ranking and the use of the University facilities for draft deferment tests.

b7D [redacted] advised that a sit-in began at Roosevelt University between 12:30 and 1 p.m. that date on the first floor of the University under the leadership of Earl Silbar and Steve Baum, SDS leaders, and moved to the University Administrative Office on the eighth floor. Some heckling occurred between the demonstrators and non-demonstrators during the sit-in. Although some of the demonstrators sat in the Administrative Office, there was no actual interference with normal University activities. The demonstrators were protesting the following:

1. The University furnishing class rank of students to their draft boards;
2. The use of Roosevelt University facilities for giving the general Science Research Association Selective Service Draft Test;

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF *declassification*
DATE 3-18-77 *ET 5/10*

DECLASSIFIED BY *6080*
ON *3/16/77* *led/jed*

100-131018

Re: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

3. Failure of the University giving the students a choice in decisions concerning the University.

When the University Administrative Offices closed at 5 p.m. that date, the demonstrators moved into the eighth floor corridor. The protesters grew in number estimated as around 60 persons, all sitting on the corridor floor. At 10:30 p.m., Max Nichols, Chief of the Roosevelt University Campus Police, told the demonstrators that the University was closing the building for the evening, and if they did not leave, he would call the Chicago Police and swear out complaints against those remaining. At this time, the Chicago Police were called in and the demonstrators were told the same thing. At this time, about 30 to 35 demonstrators got up and left, leaving a group of 25 persons still sitting.

The Chicago Police then informed the remaining group that since they did not choose to get up and leave, they were under arrest for criminal trespass to land.

The Chicago Police then informed the group that if they locked arms, went rigid and/or limp or fought the arresting officers in any way, they would also be charged with resisting arrest. The demonstrators were then ordered to get up and walk with the arresting "Task Force" officers to the elevator and down to the waiting police van.

A group of eight of the arrestees did not comply with this order and had to be carried from the scene. The remaining 17 did not resist and went with the "Task Force" officers.

One of the eight arrested was Mark Kleinman, male, white, age 16 years, 1507 North Ridge, Evanston, Illinois, a juvenile. Kleinman was turned over to Area #1 Youth Officers for curfew violation and processing. The following persons listed were charged with criminal trespass to land and resisting arrest:

Re: **SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

**Margaret Rist, female, white, age 21 years, of
409 West Armitage, a student;**

**Peter P. Allen, male, white, age 23 years, of
1947 North Larabee, a research assistant;**

**Steve Baum, male, white, age 22 years, of 2059 North
Larabee, unemployed;**

**James R. Carlson, male, white, age 18 years, of
1712 West Juneway Terrace, a mechanic;**

**Paul L. Shain, male, white, age 24 years, of
1550 North Hudson, an office worker;**

**Peter C. Pran, male, white, age 30 years, of
500 West Fullerton Parkway, an architect;**

**Ronald G. Ronoe, male, white, age 22 years, of
2059 North Larabee, a student.**

**The following persons listed were charged with
criminal trespass to land:**

**Maria T. Juzaitis, female, white, age 19 years, of
6352 South Clairmont, unemployed;**

**Anita Mart, female, white, age 20 years, of 2157 North
Orchard, an office worker;**

**Christine I. Stancius, female, white, age 20 years, of
6400 South Honore, a student;**

**Peter S. Adler, male, white, age 21 years, of 8846 South
Constance, a student;**

Re: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

Balick F. Balick, male, white, age 20 years, of
11325 South Indiana, a student;

Eric E. Deutsch, male, white, age 19 years, of
1902 Bissell, a student;

Patrick M. O'Kiersey, male, white, age 22 years, of
203 Franklin Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, an
office worker;

David L. Protess, male, white, age 20 years, of
391 Central, Highland Park, Illinois, a student;

Michael Lipsey, male, white, age 24 years, of
1360 Madison Park Avenue, a student;

Richard A. Foreman, male, white, age 23 years, of
3919 North Frontier Drive, a student;

Robert F. Barber, male, white, age 31 years, of
2049 North Dayton, unemployed;

John H. Gillert, male, white, age 20 years, of
3339 North Clark, a student;

Harry S. Goldstein, male, white, age 20 years, of
2148 West Morse, a student;

Dennis J. Mazur, male, white, age 24 years, of
53 East Bellevue, an accountant;

Ralph Greenhut, male, white, age 22 years, of
7647 South Essex, a bartender;

Jules N. Freemond, male, white, age 25 years, of
1925 North Sedgwick, a student;

Re: **SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

Richard I. Reeder, male, white, age 20 years, of
2742 West Lunt, unemployed.

b7D [REDACTED] that Earl Silbar, a leader of the sit-in demonstration at Roosevelt University, told a student rally attended by some 200 persons that demonstrations would continue at the school until there was some concrete sign of good faith shown by the University administration in meeting the demonstrators' demands. He said that dropping of trespass charges, et cetera, against the 25 persons arrested May 19, 1966, would constitute such a sign and then negotiations could then begin with the administration. At the same meeting, four University professors made speeches in support of the demonstrations. This rally was held by the Students for Self-Determination, a group also headed by Silbar.

George Watson, Dean of Students, told the rally that the administration had scheduled a series of meetings with opposition factions within the student body.

The two elements disagreed on whether the University should co-operate with local draft boards by supplying grades at the request of students.

Silbar's group wants the University to stop supplying such data. It also protests United States involvement in Viet Nam.

Watson also told the rally that students arrested on May 19, 1966, would be placed on disciplinary probation, and that second offenders would be dealt with severely.

Following the above meeting, Silbar led students up to the eighth floor University Administrative Offices and began the sit-in anew.

**Re: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

At 10:30 p.m., a total of 48 demonstrators sitting outside the eighth floor Administrative Offices of the school were told by the University Security Director and Chicago Police to leave or face arrest.

44 departed, followed by policemen, shortly after the 10:30 p.m. closing time.

Chicago Police took two men and two women into custody when they refused to leave the building and were charged with criminal trespass to land. These persons are as follows:

Earl Silbar, who gave the name of John Brown, Jr., male, white, age 24 years, refused to give his address, a student;

Richard E. Kast, male, white, age 20 years, of 5427 South Blackstone, a student;

Andrea R. Bacal, female, white, age 22 years, of 1616 East 50th Place, a receptionist;

Laura E. Mandelberg, female, white, age 24 years, of 5459 South Everett, a student.

While the offender Mandelberg was being processed by the Chicago Police Department, a search of her purse disclosed a number of capsules and pills. She was subsequently charged with possession of dangerous drugs.

In regard to the above sit-in, it was learned that the SDS, led by Earl Silbar, and Roosevelt Students Against Rank, led by Robert A. Schwartz, are the main persons and organizations behind the sit-in. During the day, Silbar reportedly said that employees would be allowed in and out of the building on May 20, 1966, but thereafter, the demonstrators will attempt to bar employees from the Administrative Offices at the University.

Re: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

b7D
[REDACTED] that on May 21, 1966, a group of 35 to 40 students, continuing the sit-in on the eighth floor of the University, blocked a public corridor leading to the elevator and fire escape until closing time in continuation of their protest of the previous days.

Upon being advised by University and Chicago Police authorities at 6:30 p.m. that the building was being closed, all but two students left. These students, arrested and charged with criminal trespass, were as follows:

Anne Mary Margaret Janet O'Brien, female, white, age 26, of 4425 North Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois;

b7D
Stewart Rist, male, white, age 23, of 409 West Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] advised that the sit-in at Roosevelt University began again at 2:30 p.m. that date under the leadership of Earl Silbar and Steve Baum. The source stated that on that date, 175 to 200 students had attended a meeting held at the University to discuss the school draft policies. At this meeting, Dale Pontius, a political science professor, read a letter sent by 20 Roosevelt faculty members to Ralph Weil, Acting University President. The letter protested the University's policy of calling the police to arrest students carrying out a non-violent protest. Pontius called for a special session of the faculty senate to debate the issue of submitting grades and student rankings to Selective Service.

Later, four students and two part-time faculty members protesting Roosevelt University's draft policies

Re: **SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

were arrested at the school after 10:30 p.m. when they refused to leave the eighth floor of the University when the building was being locked for the night. The rest of the 45 to 50 demonstrators left peacefully when requested.

The four students arrested were as follows:

Jules H. Freemond, age 25 years, of 1925 North Sedgwick, a senior majoring in philosophy;

John Douard, age 21 years, of 2726 North Mildred, editor of "The Torch," the Roosevelt student newspaper;

Richard Monet, age 22 years, also of the North Mildred address, a junior majoring in history;

Frank Ehrmann, age 24 years, of 434 West Wellington, a junior and history major.

The faculty members were sociology lecturers Charles Kamen, age 26 years, and Gerald Mc Worter.

Re: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

b7D [REDACTED] advised that at 10:30 p.m. that date 41 demonstrators taking part in sit-in protests on the eighth floor of the university building were ordered by University and Chicago police officials to vacate the premises. The three persons arrested and charged with criminal trespass were as follows:

Eric Deutsch, male, white, born 1946,
1902 North Bissell Street

Bruce Kiesnoff, male, white, born 1945,
7007 South Euclid

Kevin Mahoney, male, white, born 1941,
225 West Eugenie Street

b7D [REDACTED] that a token sit-in group of six or seven persons at 5:20 p.m. that date was on the eighth floor of the university. Source stated that the Roosevelt University dean is now considering suspension of two students arrested on two occasions during the past few days. According to source, the sit-in group at the University and University faculty held meetings during the day to discuss the situation. The administration has been requested to carry out its previously announced policy to expell student participants in this sit-in who have been arrested twice. There are two students in this category, both with failing or near-failing grades, who are apparently acting as test cases to challenge the administration's police.

b7D [REDACTED] that there were four persons arrested the previous evening on the eighth floor of the university when they were requested to leave by university officials and the Chicago Police Department.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RE: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

Among those arrested for criminal trespass were Mrs. Ethel Rosen, 47; her daughter, Marlene, 22; Michael Kane, 23; and William Hasson, Jr., 27.

Kane, Hasson and Miss Rosen are Roosevelt students. Mrs. Rosen said she had come down to show an interest in the student's position.

Source also stated that in addition to the above four arrests, one James Preston, 35, company manager of the stage play "Luv" appearing at the Studebaker Theater near Roosevelt University, was arrested by the Chicago Police Department outside the university and charged with disorderly conduct and interfering with police arrests. According to source, Preston, who may have been intoxicated, attempted to talk to Lieutenant Stanley Belarek, 1st District, Chicago Police Department, and jabbed him in the arm to get his attention while Belarek was dealing with arrested and non-arrested sit-inners outside of the university building.

Source also advised that the Roosevelt University president has requested the University's dean to make some decision on the expulsion of the twice-arrested students.

b7D [REDACTED] advised that the Students Activities Office of the university had approved the appearance of Dick Gregory, alleged Negro comedian and civil rights leader, on the campus at 8:00 p.m. that evening. Gregory was to speak to demonstrators who have resumed the sit-in at the university.

b7D [REDACTED] stated that Dick Gregory addressed a group of approximately 100 sitting-in on the eighth floor corridor near the university administration offices at 9:15 p.m. and then left the premises. Gregory in his speech indicated to the demonstrators that they had his complete support.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] advised that all eighty demonstrators
left the premises of Roosevelt University at approximately
10:30 p.m. when ordered by the university officials and
the police department, with the exception of sixteen persons
who were arrested and charged with criminal trespass to
land. The sixteen arrested on the evening of May 26, 1966, were:

James P. Devereaux, male, white, age 21,
a student, 112-4th Street, Downers Grove,
Illinois

Ronald H. Sperry, male, white, age 22, student,
8249 South Newcastle, Oak Lawn, Illinois

Charles K. Nelson, male, white, age 22, student,
105 North Hill, Willow Springs, Illinois

John Brown, Jr., male, white, age 24, student,
430 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Donald Miller, male, white, age 20, student
5434 North Sawyer, Chicago

Eugene Varnado, male, Negro, age 21, student,
6945 South Racine, Chicago

Richard R. Monet, male, white, age 22, student,
2726 North Mildred, Chicago

Paul L. Shain, male, white, age 24, student,
1550 North Hudson, Chicago

Eric Deutsch, male, white, age 20, student,
1902 North Bissell, Chicago

**Re: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

Ronald G. Rohde, male, white, age 22, student
2059 North Larrabee, Chicago

John W. Douard, male, white, age 21, student,
2726 North Mildred, Chicago

Peter P. Allen, male, white, age 23, student,
1947 North Larrabee, Chicago

Diane L. Miller, female, white, age 22, student,
1355 North Sandburg, Chicago

Rita R. Torres, female, white, age 26, student,
1102 North Ashland, Chicago

Rebekah E. Silverstein, female, Negro, age 20, student,
826 South Wabash, Chicago

Christine V. Stancius, female, white, age 20, student,
refused to give address

b7D.

[REDACTED] advised that all persons arrested on
May 26, 1966, and previous dates were required to post \$25
bail.

b7D

[REDACTED] also advised that the spokesman for
the group of sit-inners advised that this demonstration on the
night of May 26, 1966, terminated this series of sit-ins because
of final examinations scheduled for the immediate future.

RE: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FORA DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIET NAM DEMONSTRATIONS;
COMMUNIST-INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

The following information is furnished concerning persons who were most active in directing the above sit-in:

EARL SILBAR
STEVE BAUM

[REDACTED] that
Silbar and Baum were arrested by the Chicago Police Department for participating in demonstrations against the House Un-American Activities Committee in Chicago, Illinois, on May 27, 1965. The demonstrations were sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

A characterization of the CCDBR is attached.

[REDACTED]
that Silbar and Baum are two of the organizers of the Chicago Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

The following individuals were advised of the above information:

[REDACTED] 113th INTC Group,
Evanston, Illinois

[REDACTED] Secret Service, Chicago

United States Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan and others,
United States Attorney's Office, Chicago

[REDACTED] Chicago Police Department

1

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A third source advised on May 5, 1965, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

APPENDIX

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

1122 AM CDST URGENT 5/26/66 JLS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (25-45910) (100-42717 SUB A) (100-40903) 2P

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIDEM; COMINFIL SDS; IS- C.

REMYTEL TODAY.

NINE AM TODAY STATED IN ADDITION TO FOUR ARRESTS LAST EVENING
OF SIT- INNERS, EIGHTH FLOOR CORRIDOR, OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF UNIV., ONE JAMES PRESTON, THIRTYFIVE, A NON STUDENT,
WAS ARRESTED OUTSIDE UNIV. AND CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY CONDUCT
AND INTERFERING WITH POLICE ARREST.

ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] PRESTON, WHO MAY HAVE BEEN INTOXICATED,
ATTEMPTED TO TALK TO [REDACTED] CHICAGO
PD, AND JABBED HIM IN ARM TO GET ATTENTION WHILE BELAREK WAS
DEALING WITH SIT- INNERS ON SIDEWALK NEAR UNIV. BUILDING.

ROOSEVELT UNIV. PRESIDENT HAS REQUESTED UNIV. DEAN TO MAKE
IMMEDIATE DECISION ON EXPULSION OF TWICE ARRESTED STUDENTS.

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
133 JUN 3 1966

PAGE TWO

NO DECISION REACHED AS YET. **b7D** [REDACTED] EXPECTS SIT- IN TO RESUME
LATER TODAY.

SECRET SERVICE, USA AND MILITARY CHICAGO ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC. 17. SULLIVAN

COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 27 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

805 PM CDST URGENT 5/27/66 JLV

TODIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (25-45910) (100-42717 SUB A) (100-40903)

SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, (SDS);
VIDEM; COMINFIL, SDS. IS-C.

REMYTEL MAY TWENTY SEVEN INSTANT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED
FIVE THIRTY PM TODAY SIT IN AT QUADRANGLE CLUB DISCONTINUED. APPROXIMATELY
TWO HUNDRED INDIVIDUALS ASSEMBLED VICINITY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WHERE THEY ARE BEING BRIEFED OF REFUSAL OF
OFFICIALS OF UNIVERSITY TO COMPLY WITH DEMONSTRATORS DEMANDS.

[REDACTED] ADVISED ALL UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLASSROOM
BUILDINGS LOCKED AND WILL REMAIN LOCKED UNTIL TUESDAY AM. DEMONSTRATION
PEACEFUL. NO ARRESTS.

SECRET SERVICE, USA, MILITARY AND CHICAGO PD ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

FBI WASH DC

100-439048

JUN 22 1966

NOT RECORDED

CC MR. [REDACTED] JUN 8 1966

F-55

9-75
INT. SEC.

WIP
FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 28 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Wick

FBI CHICAGO

1132 PM CDSI URGENT 5/27/66 MFM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (25-45910) (100-42717 SUB A) (100-40903)

m
SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY,
(SDS); VIDEM; COMINFIL, SDS. IS - C.

REMYTEL MAY TWENTY SEVEN INSTANT.

b7D
[REDACTED]
ADVISED, NINE THIRTY PM THAT AT EIGHT FORTYFIVE PM ALL DEMONSTRATORS
DISPERSED PEACEFULLY, WITHOUT ANY ARREST FROM CAMPUS. [REDACTED]
SAID SOURCE INFORMED HIM LEADERS OF DEMONSTRATION PLANNED TO
MEET AT NOON, MAY TWENTY NINE NEXT AT IDA NOYES HALL, UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO, TO DISCUSS PLANS FOR FURTHER DEMONSTRATION AND TENTATIVE
PLANS TO PICKET U.S. COURT HOUSE AND FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING,
CHICAGO, MAY THIRTY ONE NEXT.

USA, USM, GSA, SSS, MILITARY AND CGPD ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...JMS

FBI WASH DC

100-439048-
NOT RECORDED
203 JUN 2 1966

5- [REDACTED]
JUN 1 1966
b7C 9-1

Co. M. Sullivan
F 55

FBI

Date:

5-26-66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **A I R T E L** _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-42662)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION
 SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION AT S & W FOOD
 COMPANY, 3350 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE,
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 23, 1966,
 IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING DELANO,
 CALIFORNIA, MIGRANT GRAPE PICKERS
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

8 - Bureau (Encl. 15) (RM)

1 - 100-440885 (Congress of Racial Equality)

1 - 100-439048 (Students for a Democratic Society)

1 - 100-11392 (American Friends Service Committee)

1 - 100-13124 (Teamsters Union)

1 - 100-35658 (United Packing House Food and Allied Workers
of America)

4 - Boston (Encl. 4) (RM) (Info.)

1 - NFWA

1 - 100-35472 (SDS)

1 - Teamsters Union

1 - United Packing House Food and Allied Workers of America

5 - Los Angeles (Encl. 5) (RM) (Info.)

1 - NFWA

1 - [REDACTED] b7C

1 - 100-58519 (SDS)

1 - Teamsters Union

1 - United Packing House Food and Allied Workers of America

5 - New York (Encl. 5) (RM) (Info.)

1 - NFWA

CORE

1 - 100-148047 (SDS)

1 - Teamsters Union

1 - United Packing House Food and Allied Workers of America

5 - San Francisco (Encl. 5) (RM) (Info.)

1 - [REDACTED] b7C

1 - 100-52152 (SDS)

1 - Teamsters Union

1 - NFWA

Copies continued on 11 page

51 JUN 13 1966

Sent

M Pst

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED

150 JUN 8 1966

CARBON COPY

CG 100-42662

11 - Chicago

- 1 - 100-New [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-40903 (SDS)
 - 1 - 100-0 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-11329 (CORE)
 - 1 - 100-30509 (AFSC)
 - 1 - 100-42025 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-41759 [REDACTED]
 - 1 - 100-34316 (Cominfil Teamsters Union)
 - 1 - 100-8009 (UPFAWA)
- br*

JEH:flk
(38)

CG 100-42662

Re Chicago tels dated 5/23/66 and 5/24/66, to the Bureau, no copies to Boston, Los Angeles, New York or San Francisco.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau 15 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) and appropriate copies for listed offices, dated and captioned as above.

In addition to the above copies of this LHM, copies are being designated for Secret Service, 113th INTC Group, NISO 9ND, OSI, all Chicago, Illinois, for information purposes.

[REDACTED] bL

[REDACTED] D7E

The Chicago Office has insufficient information on which to identify JIM ARNOLD and HARRY JOHNSON mentioned in the attached LHM.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 26, 1966

NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION
SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION AT S & W
FOOD COMPANY, 3350 NORTH KEDZIE
AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 23,
1966, IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING DELANO,
CALIFORNIA, MIGRANT GRAPE PICKERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 23, 1966. [REDACTED]

b7.D

[REDACTED] stated on May 20, 1966, that Jim Arnold, who identified himself as a University of Chicago student as well as a full-time volunteer of the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and a member of the Hyde Park Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Chicago, was attempting to pass out the following leaflet on the Chicago Circle Campus:

ENCLOSURE

100-437048-

CALL TO ACTION!

Since September 8, 1965, 3500 farm worker families in Delano, California, have been on strike to get for themselves those things other workers are legally guaranteed: the right to organize into a union and to bargain collectively, the right to a living wage, the right to humane working conditions and the right to dignity on the job.

The DiGiorgio Corporation, which last year grossed \$231,800,000, which owns 4600 acres in the strike zone (and more than 26,000 acres all together), which has four directors on the board of the huge Bank of America, and whose wide-ranging corporate interests make it truly an economic octopus, is being challenged by its field workers, whose only power is their unity of purpose and strength of determination, and whose only weapon is their non-violent strike.

THEY NEED YOUR HELP!

A nation-wide boycott is being conducted against DiGiorgio products. S & W Foods warehouses are being closed down in California and New England by large groups of pickets with the support of Teamsters' unions.

The midwest distribution center for DiGiorgio products is here in Chicago. It is crucial that it be closed down temporarily to show DiGiorgio the strength of support for the strike. The Teamsters have indicated willingness to respect picket lines at the warehouse. Whether they do or not may be contingent upon the force of our picket line.

The warehouse is located at 3350 N. Kedzie, one block north of Belmont and the JFK Expressway. On Monday, May 23, 1966, at 7:00 AM, people from all parts of the city will meet at the S & W warehouse for a mass demonstration-picket. The most effective aid you can give the strikers is to be there.

Boycott and consumer picketing will continue until the strike is WON. To help, contact the strike coordinator on your campus, call Harry Johnson at 939-2794, or write NFWA, 1300 Wabash, Chicago, Illinois.

**RE: NATIONAL ~~FOOD~~ WORKERS ASSOCIATION
SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION AT S & W FOOD
COMPANY, 3350 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 23, 1966,
IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING DELANO,
CALIFORNIA, MIGRANT GRAPE PICKERS**

Arnold was told by the Illinois Circle Campus Police that he could not pass out the above leaflet unless he obtained the sponsorship of the Illinois Circle Campus chapter of the SDS. Arnold secured this authority and was then permitted to distribute the leaflet with the stamp of the "SDS, UICC Chapter" thereon.

[REDACTED] b7E
[REDACTED] telephone number 939-2794 is listed to the Catholic Bishop of Chicago Resettlement and/or Cardinal's Committee for Spanish Speaking People, 1300 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. An unidentified person answering the telephone revealed that Harry Johnson who is affiliated with the NFWA had been given space, and use of the aforementioned telephone, at the address because of the interest various members of the Catholic clergy have taken in the plight of Spanish speaking persons here in the United States. The aforementioned unidentified person answering the telephone stated that at that time Johnson was out conducting the picketing of the S & W Food Company Warehouse.

Also on May 23, 1966, [REDACTED] b7E
[REDACTED] that Paul Booth, self identified as National Secretary of the SDS, and the SDS itself had an interest in the picketing of the S & W Food Company Warehouse. According to Booth, the SDS had persons out picketing the S & W Food Company Warehouse that date and that Lee Webb, a SDS member associated with the United Packing House Food and Allied Workers of America in Chicago, was the person handling the SDS interest in this matter.

PAUL ROBERT BOOTH

On September 17, 1963, Booth was arrested by the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Police Department, while representing

**RE: NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION
SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION AT S & W FOOD
COMPANY 3350 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 23, 1966,
IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING DELANO,
CALIFORNIA, MIGRANT GRAPE PICKERS**

the SDS in a sit-in against the warehousing ordinance at City Hall, Ann Arbor.

LEE D. WEBB

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED], on May 23, 1966, advised that the boycott against DiGiorgio Corporation products at the S & W Food Company Warehouse, Chicago, began at 7:00 AM on May 23, 1966, and ended at 4:00 PM, that date when the warehouse closed for the evening. The peak of the demonstration was shortly before 9:00 AM when an estimated 60 pickets were participating. Most of the pickets left before 9:00 AM and a skeleton force ranging from four to six pickets remained until the warehouse closed for the evening, at which time the remaining pickets disbursed. The picketing was peaceful, there were no incidents and no arrests.

[REDACTED] b7E

It was learned through Harry [REDACTED] that he had conducted the Chicago phase of the national boycott against the DiGiorgio Corporation, and Echarley Products at the S & W Food Company Warehouse, 3350 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, that date from 7:00 AM until 4:00 PM. The purpose of this boycott was to close down the Chicago Midwest, California and New England distribution centers of DiGiorgio products. At the peak of the demonstration some 60

RE: NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION
SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION AT S & W FOOD
COMPANY, 3350 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 23, 1966,
IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING DELANO,
CALIFORNIA, MIGRANT GRAPE PICKERS

pickets were present, made up of persons from the SDS, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), striking Chicago welfare employees and some Catholic and Protestant groups and/or representatives. A good number of the pickets were students who left before 9:00 AM and a token force of four to six pickets remained at the scene until the warehouse closed in the evening. Johnson stated that Lee Webb of the SDS was active in co-ordinating the actions of the SDS pickets during the demonstration.

Continuing it was learned from Johnson that there was no outright support of the picketing by the Teamsters Union itself but that the picketers received some individual support from a number of the teamster workers who refused to cross the picket line. It was also learned through Johnson that Cesar Chavez, active in organizing the grape workers in California, had been in Chicago that date conferring in reference to the strike with various people in the Chicago area. He left at 1:45 PM and returned to California. Johnson said that in the past the NFWA had received the support of some Teamster Union locals in carrying out their strike against the DiGiorgio Corporation products. They had been most successful with the Teamster Union on the West Coast. Johnson remarked that the NFWA with the aid of CORE and other civil rights groups had been quite successful in getting DiGiorgio and Schenley products removed from shelves located in stores in Harlem and Brooklyn, New York. According to Johnson the picket line would resume at 7:00 AM on May 24, 1966, however, it was not expected that more than ten or 12 pickets would participate on that date.

67D

[REDACTED] on May 24 and 25, 1966, advised that picketing resumed at S & W Food Company Warehouse at 7:00 AM May 24, 1966.

**RE: NATIONAL FARM WORKERS ASSOCIATION
SYMPATHY DEMONSTRATION AT S & W FOOD
COMPANY, 3350 NORTH KEDZIE AVENUE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY 23, 1966,
IN SUPPORT OF STRIKING DELANO,
CALIFORNIA, MIGRANT GRAPE PICKERS**

with only 12 pickets present. Although picketing was scheduled to continue until 4:00 PM that date, when the warehouse closed for the evening, the pickets discontinued at approximately 9:00 AM and did not return. The picketing was peaceful and orderly. There were no incidents or arrests.

[REDACTED] b7E
[REDACTED] from Harry Johnson that the picketing of S & W Company Warehouse, Chicago, terminated on May 25, 1966, at 9:00 AM because members of the Teamsters Union indicated they would no longer honor the NFWA picket line. Johnson indicated that during the picketing he had received assistance from Jim Arnold, a full-time volunteer worker with the NFWA. Johnson also indicated that the efforts of the NFWA in the Chicago area since it had not received full support from the Teamsters Union would now be directed to picketing and attempting to influence retail stores to take DiGiorgio and Schenley products off of their shelves.

The above information was furnished to the following:

[REDACTED] Secret Service, Chicago. b7C
[REDACTED] Chicago Police Department
[REDACTED] of 113th INTC Group
Edward V. Hanrahan and others of the United States
Attorney's Office, Chicago.

A documentation of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (and the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago) is attached.

1

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLINAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois, was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on November 26, 1965, that as of November, 1965, TED PEARSON continues to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there is currently only one club operating in the Chicago Area and that is on the west side. This club operates a Freedom Center at 2829 West Lake Street, which is open seven days a week to the teenagers on the west side.

APPENDIX

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 27 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

1232 AM CDST URGENT 5/27/66 JJC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (25-45910) (100-42717 SUB A) (100-40903)

SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
(SDS); VIDEM; COMINFIL SDS; IS - C.

RENYTELS MAY TWENTY SIX LAST.

[REDACTED] b7D
ADVISED ELEVEN ZERO FIVE PM YESTERDAY EIGHT DEMONSTRATORS, STUDENTS
AND NON-STUDENTS, CONTINUED SIT-IN ON EIGHTH FLOOR CORRIDOR NEAR
UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES. STUDENTS HAVE ADVISED DEAN OF
STUDENTS THIS WAS FINAL SIT-IN. DICK GREGORY, ALLEGED COMEDIAN
AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER, ADDRESSED STUDENTS ON EIGHTH FLOOR AT
NINE FIFTEEN PM LAST DATE AND THERE AFTER LEFT PREMISES.

[REDACTED] b7D
STATED THAT ALL EIGHTY
DEMONSTRATORS LEFT THE PREMISES OF ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY WHEN
ORDERED EXCEPT SIXTEEN STUDENTS WHO WERE ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH
CRIMINAL TRESPASS TO LAND OF THE SIXTEEN, FOUR WERE FEMALES.

SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY, USA ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

LA ACK FOR TWO, PLS... JMS FOR 2

FBI WASH DC

TKS

100-439048-
NOT RECORDED
203 JUN 2 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

64 JUN 3 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

255 PM CDST URGENT 6/1/66 JLS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (100-42717 SUB A) (100-NEW) (100-40903) 1P

VIDEM; LAKE FOREST (ILLINOIS) PEACE COMMITTEE; COMINFIL SDS.

IS-C. RM.

[REDACTED] GROUP CALLING SELVES LAKE FOREST
PEACE COMMITTEE (LFPC) WILL HOLD PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION AT CHICAGO
AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY STATION, LAKE FOREST, ILL. FOUR THIRTY PM
TOMORROW. DEMONSTRATORS WILL PROTEST DISCRIMINATION AND CLOSED
HOUSING, SLUM LANDLORDS, WAR IN VIET NAM AND WAR IN GENERAL. ONE
SOURCE STATED NUMBER OF LAKE FOREST COLLEGE STUDENTS BELIEVED FROM
SDS INVOLVED. SOURCE ALSO STATED SDS IS AN APPROVED LAKE FOREST
COLLEGE CAMPUS ORGANIZATION BUT LFPC IS NOT.

SECRET SERVICE, USA, MILITARY AND EVANSTON PD ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

~~CORR LN 7 WD 7 SHD BE NAME~~

END

WA...RCH

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

69 JUN 1 1966

JUN 3 1966

100-4390485-2

NOT RECORDED

100 JUN 6 1966

100-932 (720)

6/2/66

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (25-45910)
SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIDEM;
COMINFIL SDS,
IS-C

Re Chicago teletypes dated 5/23-27/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), dated and captioned as above, containing information concerning "sit-in hunger strike" demonstrations held at the University of Chicago during the period 5/23-27/66.

In addition to the above, copies of this LHM are being designated for Secret Service, 113th INTC Group, NISO, 9th Naval District, and OSI, all Chicago, Illinois, for information purposes.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
1 - 105-138315 (VIDEM)
① - 100-439048 (SDS)
3 - Chicago
1 - 100-42717 Sub A (VIDEM)
1 - 100-40903 (SDS)

ENCLOSURE

JEH/pas
(8)

NOT RECORDED

198 JUN 9 1966

55 JUN 13 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 25-45910

Files of the Chicago Office contain insufficient information to subversively characterize "Students Against Rank".

The SDS is carried as a cominfil group. There is no Bureau approved thumbnail sketch on this organization and thus no characterization of SDS is included in the LHM.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1966

**SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS,
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

b7D

[REDACTED] that a group of from six to ten students who belong to an organization called "Students Against Rank," at 12 noon on May 23, 1966, began a "sit-down hunger strike" at the Quadrangle Club, a private club for faculty members, on campus at the University of Chicago. The "Students Against Rank" appeared to be a temporary organization primarily controlled by SDS members set up to coordinate the demonstrations taking place on above dates at the University of Chicago. The purpose of the "sit-down hunger strike" was to protest against the University of Chicago furnishing any class ranks of students to the students' draft boards.

b7D

[REDACTED] the demonstration at the Quadrangle Club continued on May 24, 1966, and on May 25, 1966, the demonstrators increased the number to about 40 or more and spread to the Woodward Commons, a girls dormitory at the University of Chicago, and the Administration Building at the University of Chicago, where demonstrators pitched a command tent and a pup tent together with bedrolls making themselves comfortable during the demonstration. The demonstrations were discontinued on May 27, 1966. The officials of the University of Chicago on that date called an assembly on the campus and advised that the officials of the University of Chicago had met on that date and had refused to meet the demands of the demonstrators.

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 3/11/78

ENCLOSURE

RE: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS;
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS

Source advised that throughout the above demonstrations the officials of the University of Chicago and the Board of Directors of the Quadrangle Club maintained a "hands off" policy toward the demonstrators and indicated they desired no assistance from the Chicago Police Department.

Source advised that except for a "bomb threat" which was telephoned Chicago Police Headquarters on May 27, 1966, which proved to be negative, the demonstrators were orderly in nature and no arrests were made.

The "Chicago Sun-Times", a daily Chicago newspaper, on May 28, 1966, contained an article captioned "U. of C. Plans Conference On Draft". This article states in part that the University of Chicago would sponsor a National Conference next fall to review this country's draft policy. This plan was announced by the University's Administration May 27, 1966, during an unusual meeting of the faculty senate dealing with recent sit-ins and hunger strikes protesting students draft policies at the university.

The article stated that faculty members gave the school administration a strong vote of confidence at the closed-door session in Mandel Hall. The 798-member senate was convened by a petition calling for discussion of draft policy.

University officials said this was the first time in memory that the faculty senate had met as the result of petition.

A four-day hunger strike in protest of the university providing class rank to local draft boards ended May 27, 1966, as students folded their tents

**RE: SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS;
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

on the university midway and walked to Mandel Hall to discover the results of the faculty debate.

Some 130 students said they had taken part in the hunger strike which began during the week.

Continuing, the article stated that the faculty senate, the ruling body of the university, voted 367 to 54 in favor of continuing the policy of providing a student's class rank to the local draft board upon request of the student. A motion provided for reconsideration of the draft policies in the fall.

A second motion endorsing the stand taken by the senate's 50-member council in support of the administration, was passed by a 268 to 46 vote, with 13 abstentions.

The council also commended the university president for his restraint in dealing with the sit-ins, and condemned "disruptive acts" by students.

The council named anthropology professor Sol Tax to lead the National Conference on draft policies. Findings of the conference will be directed to Congress at a time when the Selective Service Act is under review.

The conference, to be attended by experts in the social sciences and the humanities from this country and abroad, will take place in early December after the November elections to avoid making draft policies a political issue.

The following agencies at Chicago were notified concerning the above activities:

RE: **SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS;
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED
STATES POLICY IN VIET NAM;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SDS**

b7c

[REDACTED] and others, United
States Attorney's Office, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 113th INTC Group, [REDACTED]
United States Secret Service, and others, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Police Department, [REDACTED]

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FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 3 1966

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Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI CHICAGO

751 PM CDT URGENT 6/3/66 JLV

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (25-45910)(100-42717)- SUB A)(100-40903)

SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS);
VIDEM; COMINFIL, SDS; IS - C.

RE BUREAU RAD MAY TWELVE, LAST, ENTITLED "SELECTIVE SERVICE
QUALIFICATION TESTS, SELECTIVE SERVICE MATTERS" AND CHICAGO AIRTEL
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SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM DEFERMENT EXAMINATION HELD AT VARIOUS
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NO DEMONSTRATIONS HELD AT ANY OF LOCALITIES. NO INCIDENTS, DISRUPTIONS
OR OTHERWISE REPORTED DURING TESTING. SECRET SERVICE, USA, MILITARY
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100-439048-32-36

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C

FBI

Date: 6-6-66

Transmit the following in _____
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Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF THE STUDENTS FOR
A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

IS - C

Bufile 100-439048

Chicago 100-40903

COMMITTEE FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL
ACTION (CIPA)

IS - C

Bufile 100-444877

Chicago 100-42396

Re Chicago letter May 9, 1966, setting out the identity of delegates and alternate delegates that attended the National SDS National Council meeting held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, 4/8-10/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 11) (RM) *9320*
1 - 100-439048 (SDS)
1 - 100-444877 (CIPA)
2 - Albany (Encl. 2) (RM) *9320*
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2 - Buffalo (Encl. 2) (RM)
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1 - 100- (CIPA)

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI
RAO-13, SS, SAC

DATE FORW: 6/9/66
HOW FORW: *6/9/66*
BY: *WTE*

EX-114

REC 30

100-439048-1372

14 JUN 8 1966

See 1 page for copies

Approved: *MD*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per *INT. SEC.*

CG 100-40903
CG 100-42396

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 - 1 - 100- (The New Politics School)
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- 2 - Philadelphia (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-46556 (SDS)
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CG 100-40903
CG 100-42396

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- 2 - St. Louis (Encl. 2) (RM)
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- 2 - Chicago
 - 1 - 100-40903 (SDS)
 - 1 - 100-42396 (CIPA)

JEH:mac
(46)

CG 100-40903
CG 100-42396

In addition to the above, copies of the LHM are being furnished to offices who as set out in relet, had delegates and alternate delegates attending the last SDS National Council meeting. Copies of this LHM are also being designated for Secret Service, Region I, 113th INTC Group, NISO 9ND and OSI, all Chicago, Illinois, for information purposes.

All offices receiving copies of this airtel and LHM are requested to advise Detroit and Chicago as to what coverage they can provide Detroit to make certain that office has adequate coverage of both the pre-National Council (NC) Conference the regular NC Conference and the New Politics School conferences taking place at Ann Arbor, Michigan 6/15 through 19, 1966, etc. Also all offices are requested to begin making plans for sending live coverage from their territory to the forthcoming National Convention scheduled to be held for 5 days at "the very end" of August, precise dates not yet known, at the Summerhill Community School, on Spray Island in Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
June 6, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

-40903
100-42396

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMITTEE FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL
ACTION (CIPA)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The "New Left Notes", a weekly publication of the SDS, Volume 1, Number 19, May 27, 1966, issue, states that the pre-National Council (NC) conference on electoral politics will be held in Ann Arbor, Michigan, beginning Wednesday Afternoon on June 15, 1966. The conference, mostly on a theoretical plane will be aimed at developing SDS understanding of electoral organization, its goals and its practices. Several electoral candidates will speak and organizers from Committees for Independent Political Action and SDS-ERAP community unions will lead workshop discussions and will make general presentations.

The NC meeting goes from Friday through Sunday (June 17 - 19, 1966) and will set the political priorities for summer action, the educational program in preparation for the summer convention, the new National Secretary to be chosen at this NC as well.

These meetings will be followed by the New Politics School organized by the National Conference for New Politics in the same location. The school will be a training session in electoral organizing, open to people planning on working this summer in electoral campaigns.

Travel subsidiaries will be available for people attending the New Politics School, and for NC delegates. This will be done through the Regional Office, which will organize transportation.

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294 OCT 30 1970

100-457048-1372

In Ann Arbor, report in to the VOICE Office, Room 2534, Students Activities Building, on Maynard (NO 3-6610). The article also states that the Sixth Annual National Convention of SDS will be held for five days at the very end of August (precise dates not yet selected) in the Minnesota Summerhill Community School, on Spray Island in Lake Minnetonka. Spray Island is reached from the Spring Park Landing on the lake within half an hour commuting distance from the bus and train terminals in Minneapolis.

The convention is the policy making meeting of SDS. This convention will adopt a statement of the organization's political perspective. All members are urged to participate in the convention. Past practice has awarded two votes in the convention to elected chapter delegates; chapters are entitled to elect one chapter delegate for each five members. Delegates' selections should be sent by the chapters to the National Office to establish credentials.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383.

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100-439048-21-28

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FEDEF BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 6/10/66	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/17/66 - 6/10/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY JMB/dj
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 2/16/66.
Bureau letters dated 9/22/65, 3/3/66, and 4/23/66.
Bureau airtel 4/26/66.

- P* -

ADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Follow and report activity of SDS
th nationally and locally in 90 days.

MINISTRATIVE

Deleted Copy To [REDACTED]
by Letter Dated [REDACTED]
Per FOIPA Request [REDACTED]

Information copies per instructions set out in Director's
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Agency	DAI 061 G-2 100-150	APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [REDACTED] DATE 3-19-77	
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CG 100-40903

Copies of this report are being furnished to the 113th INTC Group, NISO and OSI, all Chicago, Illinois, for information purposes.

Also per instructions set out in Bureau airtel dated April 26, 1966, an information copy of this report is being furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Chicago.

b7E

Observations by SAs of the FBI

The following SAs observed activities on dates designated:

Date

SA

2/12/66

3/15/66

3/26/66

b7C

Classification

This report is being classified "confidential" because it contains information

V b7D

B
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X/01

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~~Secret~~
b1

Thumbnail Sketch

The Bureau has advised the New York Office, when it was origin, by Bureau letter dated April 23, 1965, that since this was a Cominfil investigation no characterization was necessary relative to subject organization. Chicago is therefore not submitting a thumbnail sketch at this time.

Characterization

Suitable characterizations of individuals and organizations were used in this report where available.

C
COVER PAGE

K
ENCLOSURE

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 113TH INTC GROUP, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS (RM)
1 - NISO, CHICAGO (RM)
1 - OSI, CHICAGO (RM)

Report of: SA [REDACTED] *b7c*
Date: 6/10/66

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: 100-40903

Bureau File #: 100-439048

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: National Headquarters SDS, former student organization of League for Industrial Democracy (LID) until broke with LID, 10/65, located at 1103 East 63rd Street, Chicago. SDS considers self a "broad" democratic movement designed to attract people with range of special interests covering peace, opposing war in Viet Nam, opposing draft, being for civil rights, against poverty and seeking educational reform. SDS welcomes all persons as members including elements of Marxist persuasion. SDS, during past months, has claimed having 3500 to 5500 members. SDS has Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP), Jobs or Income Now (JOIN) community action program among poor with headquarters at 4533 North Sheridan Road, Chicago. Identity of some of National Officers, National Administrative Committee members, National Office staff members, editors of "New Left Notes", SDS weekly publication, regional coordinators and local officers set out. SDS continues to have financial trouble. Interest and connections of CP, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, Progressive Labor Party, Socialist Workers Party and/or Young Socialist League with SDS and vice versa reported. Activities of SDS, Chicago, included University of Illinois food strike, demonstrations against Viet Nam war and draft at New Federal Building, picketing of returning Viet Nam veteran, Evanston, Illinois, all 2/66, set out. In 3/66 SDS picketed Vice-President HUMPHREY, in Chicago, and took part in International Days of Protest against War in Viet Nam.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Group~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

In 5/66 SDS marched and protested against Selective Service college deferment tests and conducted protest at Science Research Center, an organization which prepared test. In 5/66 SDS conducted "sit-ins" at University of Chicago and Roosevelt University, Chicago, protesting Universities giving grades to draft boards. Also in 5/66, SDS, Chicago, picketed in support of Delano, California farm workers strike. SDS National Council meeting 4/66 at Yellow Springs, Ohio, decided on passing out own examination on dates college students took draft deferment tests, launched a \$10,000 emergency fund drive, endorsed a Radical Educational Program (REP) designed to educate students along radical lines and agreed to set up a summer Viet Nam project designed to turn U.S. into a town meeting opposing war, pledged to continue support of Delano, California, farm workers strike and turned down proposal for a national fast supporting Viet Nam Buddhists opposing present rule in South Viet Nam. Identity of delegates and alternate NC delegates reported. SDS has been putting out "Freedom Draft Cards" requesting alternatives be given person opposed to war permitting him to go into civil rights or community organizations rather than armed services. In 6/66 it was suggested SDS oppose war by starting program built around slogans "Stop Killing - Boycott, USA Goods" and/or "Buy Imports to Stop the Killings". Pre-National Council Conference on electoral policies to be held 6/15/66, followed by New Political School organized by National Conference for New Politics to prepare for coming elections, all at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Sixth Annual National SDS Convention to be held late 8/66 at Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota, to adopt a political statement.

- P* - *W*

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CG 100-40903

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. PREDICATION

This investigation of the Chicago Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the National Chapter, SDS, was initiated by the Chicago Office of the FBI to determine the extent of Communist Party (CP) infiltration in the SDS and/or if the organization is a specific target for CP infiltration. The FBI is not interested in the legitimate activities of the SDS.

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b1



CG 100-40903

The following organizations, mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

American Institute for Marxist Studies

Camp Kinderland

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights

May 2nd Movement

National Committee to Abolish House Un-American Activities Committee

National Guardian

New World Review

Pittsburgh Committee to End the War in Viet Nam

Progressive Labor Party

Revolutionary Action Movement

Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch

Socialist Workers Party, New York, Local

The Militant

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago

CG 100-40903

W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Pittsburgh

Womens International Democratic Federation

Young Socialist Alliance

Young Socialist Alliance, Chicago

Youth Publications, Inc. (Publishers of
"New Horizons for Youth")

II. ORGANIZATION

A. Headquarters, Origin, Scope and Stated Aims

The SDS was the youth group of the League for Industrial Democracy (LID) up until late 1965.

The LID, which has its national headquarters in New York City, is an organization made up of Socialists. The SDS, as the organization is today, was formed on a national basis in 1960 and considers itself a "broad" movement designed to attract people with a wide range of special interests covering such issues as peace, civil rights, poverty and educational reform. The SDS considers itself to be of the left political persuasion and will welcome as members all elements of the left wing persuasion, including revolutionary Marxists.

The SDS originally had its headquarters in New York City, but moved its national headquarters to Chicago, Illinois, in May, 1965. The SDS headquarters is now located at 1103 East 63rd Street, Chicago, and in June, 1965, sub-let some of its office space to the Chicago Committee to End the War in Viet Nam (CCEWVN) at this address. Since coming to Chicago the SDS has worked with other left groups on the issue of protesting the war in Viet Nam. These groups are the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago, the Young Socialist Alliance of Chicago, the Progressive Labor Party and the May 2 Movement. In general, the SDS has indicated that it will work with any organization which protests U.S. intervention in Viet Nam and the Selective Service System's methods for drafting youth to fight in Viet Nam.

CG 100-40903

JEH:jmb/djm

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The SDS has a current program of protesting the Draft and actively promotes a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status. The basis of the SDS program is that the U.S. intervention in Viet Nam is an "unjust war" and they assert this conclusion on moral, political and religious grounds.

In connection with the Draft some of the radical element within the SDS has been involved in draft card burnings, however, the national office claims to object to such tactics, but at the same time, leaves such actions up to the individual SDS members.

The SDS in the Chicago area has chapters located at the University of Chicago (approximately 50 members), Roosevelt University (approximately 35 members), University of Illinois, Chicago Campus (approximately 17 members), Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois, (approximately 11 members), Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, (approximately 30 - 50 members), Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois (approximately 10 - 15 members) and Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois (approximately 10 members).

Nationally the SDS claims a membership of varying amounts, none of which appears to be very accurate, ranging at various times during the past few months as from 3500 to 5500 members.

The SDS also has an Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) and Jobs or Income Now (JOIN), which is its community action program among the poor and deprived and unemployed people in the Chicago area. The headquarters of this group is located at 4533 North Sheridan Road, Chicago. b7D

The League for Industrial Democracy

Volume 1, Report of the House Committee of Representatives, Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, Washington, D.C., dated August 12, 1938, pages 683-690, notes that in 1905 American revolutionists organized

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the "Inter-Collegiate Society" which organization was renamed in 1921 as the "League for Industrial Democracy". The movement was organized for the purpose of promoting intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women, graduates and undergraduates.

1. Main Offices of SDS

The "New Left Notes", weekly publication of the SDS, Volume 1, Number 20, June 3, 1966, issue lists the following main offices of the SDS:

National Office
1103 East 63rd Street
Chicago, Illinois
telephone 667-6050

New York City
49 West 27th Street
New York, New York
telephone 889-5793

New England
839 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts
telephone 547-5457

Southern California
1132 Miramar
Los Angeles, California
telephone 629-8218

Northern California
924 Howard Street
San Francisco, California
telephone 362-7922

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2. National Membership

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 9, March 18, 1966, issue carries an article entitled "5500 Members! 151 Chapters!" This article states that the SDS has about 5500 members and 151 chapters. This is the result of a survey of the membership by BOB SPECK, Membership Secretary, recently completed. His survey revealed that SDS has chapters in 37 states and the District of Columbia. SDS has members in 49 states and Washington, D.C. The only state SDS does not have a member in is Wyoming.

The article then indicates that SDS has made some substantial progress in encouraging regional growth. SDS now has regions in Chicago; New York City; New England; Southern California; Northern California; Ohio; Indiana and Michigan; and Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. Regions are being formed in the Northwest, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana; the Niagra area; and the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Around April 8-10, 1966, at the SDS National Council Meeting held at Antioch College Yellow Springs, Ohio, PAUL BOOTH, National Secretary of the SDS, reported that there were 4150 members in SDS that have paid dues in the past eighteen months.

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

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3. SDS Handbook

A: SDS "Handbook", obtained in February, 1966, reflected in the introduction that it was written primarily to assist individuals in starting new SDS chapters. It was further stated in part, concerning the "Handbook", "It is not an official policy document of SDS." Following the introduction were the initials "CCK." (C. CHARLES KISSINGER). TEL

Thereafter was reflected a history of the SDS, tracing its roots back to the founding of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society (ISS) in 1955, and noting its present relationship with the League for Industrial Democracy.

Reference is made to the "Port Huron Statement," the 1962 SDS convention document. Therein the goal of the SDS had been set out and the "Handbook" asked the question, "What is the strategic program of SDS? Perhaps it is best described by saying that we seek to build a new left in America."

Thereafter the "Handbook" dealt with the organization of an SDS chapter and what a chapter does.

Concerning the activity of chapters as to the "direct action" the following was stated in part: "Direct action can take many forms: the picket line leafletting, sit-ins, demonstrations, marches, strikes, and many forms of civil disobedience. Direct action is also the quickest road to a lot of publicity (good or bad) fast, and this is one of its main issues."

Then followed instructions on how to organize an SDS chapter and how to proceed once it is organized.

The educational program of the SDS was discussed, including sources of educational material.

In a more complete discussion of the SDS "action program", the following was reflected in part: "Once it has been decided to picket, the law should be investigated. There may be times when you will wish to break the law deliberately, but you should never break it out of ignorance." Continuing the article in the "Handbook" in regard to civil disobedience states "There are times and places where one has no choice but to deliberately break the law. But such action should only be taken when all those involved are fully aware of the consequences. This usually means consulting legal consul in advance. Again, many of the same questions asked above must be answered; and the group should feel confident that they are embarking upon the right course. After you are arrested is the wrong time to 1.) learn about the legal rights of a person under arrest, 2.) secure legal consul and 3.) arrange for bail money.

Also discussed was the SDS chapters connection with the SDS national council. It points out that the chapters most direct link with the decision making process of SDS is through its representatives to the national council. According to the "Handbook" although the SDS constitution charges the "National Convention with responsibility for the over-all orientation of the organization and the election of officers, the constitution clearly specifies the national council as 'the' major policy-making and program body of the organization." According to the "Handbook" the national council is composed of 17 national officers, (the president, the vice-president, and 15 at-large) plus one elected representative from each chapter with five through 25 members and two elected representatives from each chapter with more than 25 members. The word "member" is defined as a "paid-up national member on file in the national office."

Continuing the "Handbook" states that the national council meets quarterly.

Following this the "Handbook" states that the SDS has recently introduced a system of regional organization. Under this plan there is one person in each area of significant SDS activity who is responsible for local organizing work and for setting up regional SDS conferences.

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Following this the "Handbook" discusses the Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP), the Peace Research and Educational Project (PREP), and the Political Educational Project (PEP) of the SDS. b7D

4. Attitude Toward Military Service and the Draft b7D

[REDACTED] One flyer contained a reprint from the "National Guardian" an article "Legal Ways of Resisting Compulsory Military Service - Facts for Draft-Age Youths Who Object to War." The flyer in essence lists arguments opposing the United States policy in Viet Nam and further lists numerous ways a person could avoid the draft. The flyer in general offers counsel and advice to anyone who wishes to avoid the draft, particularly by claiming to be a conscientious objector. A second flyer from the Committee to Defend Iowa Students, deals with an individual from the University of Iowa who burned his draft card. The flyer states that this individual was willing to speak to organizations and groups concerning his protest action, that he would speak in order to make explicit his reasoning at the time of the draft card burning and feeling since that time; that he along with other members of the committee talked with members of local groups in the Iowa City area. The flyer elaborates on the student situation, pointing out that he was being charged with two violations; burning his draft card and failure to have his draft card in his possession. The flyer is in the nature of a plea for financial assistance for the student's defense regarding the two charges against him.

15 * Another item was an SDS flyer containing a reprint from the "National Guardian" of an article by PIETER ROMAYN CLARK, captioned, "What to do When Drafted - If You Have a Conscience." This article describes how CLARK was drafted into the service; how he harassed the military personnel by passing out leaflets and making speeches opposing the United States policy in Viet Nam while at the draft board.

According to this article, this harassment resulted in his being released from the service.

5. Statement by PAUL BOOTH,
National Secretary

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

An upper New York State regional conference for SDS was held in Binghamton, New York, near Marjorie College on January 29, 1966.

PAUL BOOTH, National Secretary of SDS, opened this conference. He gave a brief history of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the National Farm Workers Association. BOOTH listed the following needs of the SDS: 1.) the building of a mass constituency to serve as a base from which radical politics can work; 2.) the construction of viable institutions of the movement. With this he indicated the movement would be corrupted from the outside if it imitates existing structures of the present society.

In discussing regional organizations for SDS, BOOTH stressed that regional chapters of SDS are needed to accomplish the following: 1.) to organize new chapters; 2.) to create channels of communication through conferences and meetings so that an effective flow of knowledge and ideas can take place; 3.) SDS should set up a positive goal encouragement of commotion. Universities throughout the country doing research for the Department of Defense should be forced to close down these projects.

In conclusion BOOTH stated that the SDS needs to concern itself with the finding and the making of radicals. He stated that college years are the ideal time to reach youth and that radical college chapters are needed for the political development of young people.

6. Statement on Viet Nam War

An "SDS Newsletter", published by the national office of the SDS, No. 3, dated February 25, 1966, contained an editorial which states that the SDS does not have one monolithic position on the war in Viet Nam for the members hold varying views. The editorial stated that one thing was evident, however, that all SDS members are against the continuance of the war in the present manner. The editorial stated the United States action in Viet Nam was blatantly illegal according to the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Viet Nam, which the United States Government publicly agreed to uphold. The editorial stated the war in Viet Nam is immoral and impractical. Based on the supposition that the United States wishes to prevent communist governments from taking over in Asia, the present policy is doing the exact opposite. The only recourse of the Viet Namese people in the line of the present aggression of a foreign invader is to join with the Viet Cong in an attempt to rid the country of the enemy.

[REDACTED] b7D

7. Statement by CARL OGLESBY,
SDS National President

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 11, April 1, 1966 and Volume 1, No. 12, April 8, 1966 issues contains a reprint of a speech made by CARL OGLESBY on a recent tour of eastern schools. This speech, which will be included in a book that Mac Millan and Company will publish around May, 1966, is entitled "World Revolution and American Containment." In this article OGLESBY discusses two ideas about man's fate, each the prophecy of a western humanist. One is LEON TROTSKY's. "This is the age," TROTSKY wrote, "of permanent revolution." The other prophecy, equally large, is founded on an equally impressive fund of evidence. "This," wrote ARTHUR SCHLESINGER, Jr., "is the American century."

OGLESBY then discusses the idea of containment as used in the cold war in Europe now being used in Asia with the enemy becoming China rather than Russia. OGLESBY points out

that the cause of revolution is not the revolutionists but the masters who make the condition of the slave unbearable. Change is bound to come and a status quo cannot be retained although it may be retained for a short time through containment. Violence and Chinese-Russian communism will be encouraged if peaceful social change is not permitted and tyrants are supported.

In conclusion OGLESBY makes a number of suggestions in dealing with the problems of the world today. The suggestions are as follows: 1.) the United States should withdraw from Viet Nam at once; 2.) the United States should make immediate reparations with both halves of Viet Nam, to Laos and to Cambodia. These reparations should be immense - perhaps as much as one-tenth that which the United States has spent to destroy all those countries. 3.) We should promise never again to intervene in a revolutionary struggle. If such a promise strikes fear into some dictators heart, all the better. 4.) The United States should openly proclaim its understanding that the only effective way to resist revolution is to make them less necessary. One way to do this is to restore the principle of no-aid-to-tyrants that was originally the heart of the Alliance for Progress. Another is by cracking the power of the big international corporations. For a quite moderate starting point, the United States might get behind WALTER REUTHER's proposal for equivalent wage scales for all workers employed by an international firm. The United States can call for the termination of the present governmental insurance policies against foreign expropriation and for massive tax increases on American profits taken in the under developed world. The taxes thus raised to be returned to the producing countries as repatriated capital and returned with the proviso that this capital must be internally invested for the good of the people.

OGLESBY then stated, "Finally, a suggestion about China. Those who grieve for the millions who are 'yoked to the Communist tyranny' might reflect on the role that our own foreign policy has played in hardening that tyranny. Those who are angered by China's anger toward the West might more carefully study what the West did to China from the 18th Century onwards; should read again the story of the Opium Wars, the Taipeng Rebellion, the Boxer

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of the Board, was heard to state that he had recently attended an SDS meeting held on the campus of Northwestern University and that in the course of this meeting had managed to organize a W.E.B. Du Bois Club of America (DCA) there. WISHART also stated that he had suggested at this SDS meeting that the SDS resolution on DCA harassment should not "demand" but "support" organization of a Du Bois Club of Chicago Chapter on the campus.

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[REDACTED]

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The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 15, May 27, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "To The C.P., U.S.A.". The article stated that the following letter was sent by PAUL IEL R. BOOTH, SDS National Secretary, to MIKE ZAGARELL, Youth Section, Communist Party, USA, in response to the receipt of 6 invitations from him for the forthcoming CP National Convention. ZAGARELL's intention was for the National Office of SDS to dispense the invitations as it saw fit. It reads as follows:

"S.D.S. will not be sending organizational observers to your convention, although we thank you for the invitations. However, a number of SDS leaders have expressed interest in attending the convention as observers, and have agreed to report on your meeting to SDS through our newspaper New Left Notes and in the other media open to individual members. These three, then, would attend as individual observers, and I am returning your invitations with the suggestion that the following people receive invitations:

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"C. Clark Kissinger, 6303 N. Lakewood,
Chicago, Steve Max, 420 Riverside Drive,
New York City, Bob Speck, 1103 East
63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60637

"I may have an additional name or two for you in
the coming days."

The "New York Times" on June 10, 1966, page 1,
column 3, contains an article entitled "A New Left Group
To Back Militants at November Polls" by PAUL HOFFMAN. This
article in part states:

..."Speaking in an untidy walkup office in a
Negro district on Chicago's South Side, the 22 year old Mr.
(Paul) Booth conceded that there might be Communists in
his 5,000 member organization, but he rejected suggestions
that the Communist Party might have infiltrated S.D.S.

"He said it was the other way around. Three SDS
observers will attend the forthcoming national convention of
the Communist Party scheduled to open in New York June 22,
Mr. Booth said, and through lobbying would help the party's
young generation of some 500 newly recruited members to
"democratize and radicalize" the Communist Party....."

A book entitled "The New Left" written by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE was published by the David McKay Company, Incorporated, New York, around May, 1966. LUCE, self-described as a leader of the "New Left" and former editor of the Progressive Labor Magazine until he split with it last year, states on page three and four "Before plunging into an exposition of my personal experiences in the New Left, I think it important to define what I mean by the expression, and what particular groups and programs are involved. The New Left of which I speak is the ideological reformation of the Old Left, the Old Left of the Communist Party and the Trotskyites. They are the young people in such organizations as Progressive Labor, Youth Against War and Fascism, May Second Movement, DuBois Clubs, Revolutionary Action Movement, Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, Spartacist, and others. With the exception of the membership of the Students for a Democratic Society, they are Communist."

LUCE on page four and five states "I have not included the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), for instance, even though it represents the feelings and political frustrations of a number of young rebels, because its aims are restricted to overthrowing the system of segregation, not the country, and it ignores most other political issues. Its program is not Marxist in either content or outlook. SNCC has, however, a close relationship with Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and in some cities it shares offices with them. Many of the young people active in SNCC are also members of SDS, and as the radicalization of SDS continues to take place, there is bound to be some direct influence on the policies of SNCC."

On page 60 of the same book LUCE states "Although some Democratic Socialist groups did develop from the ferment of the early 60's, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, the unfortunate fact is that this period gave rise also to a dangerous left-wing lunatic fringe. The revolutionary New Left grew out of the alienation and political naivete of young people searching for simple answers to complex questions. Misreadings of Mao Tsu-tung and Che Guevara also did much to create the hydra-headed monster the New Left has become. Although Cuba, which was once the Mecca of the early New Left, has been replaced by a turn toward the Orient and the Chinese Communists, it has continued to serve as an impetus for revolutionary ideas."

Rebellion, the most-favored-nation clauses and the Open Door policy. Those who see proof of capitalism's virtues in China's economic difficulties should try to imagine the legacy of a 25-year-long revolution and the 10-years war with Japan. Those who see in China's relative present weakness the opportunity for risk-free provocation might ponder the fact that we are now creating Chinese memories of the West which will by no means fade with the increase of her power; might consider that to risk peaceful ways while she is weak is to risk nothing but peace itself.

"If such a risk failed, we would surely have time for regroupment. And if it paid off, what would the world become? Perhaps one in which the American century and the age of permanent revolution could exist together without violence--a world in which, as a matter of fact, they might become one and the same."

III. SDS OFFICERS

A. National Officers

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Source made available an SDS Worklist Mailing entitled "The Free Bureaucracy's Voice", Vol. II, No. 12, dated June 23, 1965, which stated that the following were new officers re-elected at the 1965 SDS Convention at Camp Maplehurst, Kewadin, Michigan:

CARL OGLESBY - President
JEFF SHERO - Vice-President
STANLEY ARONOWITZ - National Council member at large
PAUL BOOTH - National Council member at large
JEREMY BRECHER - National Council member at large
NICK EGLESON - National Council member at large
DICK FLACKS - National Council member at large
HELEN GARVY - National Council member at large
TODD GITLIN - National Council member at large
AL HABER - National Council member at large
ED HAMLETT - National Council member at large
CLARK KISSINGER - National Council member at large
DICK MAGIDOFF - National Council member at large
CAROL MC ELDOWNEY - National Council member at large

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[REDACTED] *notes*
BOB PARDUN - National Council member at large
LILOR PROCTOR - National Council member at large
DAVE SMITH - National Council member at large
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the following were listed as
national officers of the SDS:

CARL OGLESBY - President
JEFFREY SHERO - Vice President
PAUL R. BOOTH - Secretary
JUDY JO KISSINGER - National Staff Member in Charge
of Finance, who succeeded C. CLARK
KISSINGER
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the following were listed as
national officers of the SDS:

CARL OGLESBY - President
JEFFREY SHERO - Vice President
PAUL R. BOOTH - Secretary
PAUL LE BLANC - National Staff Member in Charge of Finance
who succeeded JUDY JO KISSINGER
[REDACTED]

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 1, January 1, 1966,
through Volume 1, No. 20, June 3, 1966 issue lists the
following as the main national officers of the SDS:

7
CARL OGLESBY - President
JEFFREY SHERO - Vice-President
PAUL BOOTH - National Secretary

S.D.
MEMBER OF SUSPECT ORGANIZATION

B. National Administrative Committee (NAC)

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 3, February 4, 1966 issue, in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" identifies the following as NAC members of the SDS:

HARRIET STULMAN
JOYCE BENNETT
JUDY KISSINGER
STEVE GOLDSMITH

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 5, February 18, 1966 issue, in an article by JIM RUSSELL entitled "NAC Minutes" revealed that its seven members are STEVE GOLDSMITH, JUDY KISSINGER, JOYCE BENNETT, LEE WEBB, PAUL BOOTH, HARRIET STULMAN and BOB ROSS.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 9, March 18, 1966 issue, in an article by LEE WEBB entitled "NAC Minutes" identifies JUDY KISSINGER, HARRIET STULMAN, LEE WEBB, JOYCE BENNETT, BOB ROSS, STEVE GOLDSMITH and PAUL BOOTH.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 12, April 8, 1966 issue, in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" identifies PAUL BOOTH, JOYCE BENNETT and JUDY KISSINGER as members of the NAC.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 13, April 15, 1966 issue, in an article by MIKE GOLDFIELD entitled "NAC Minutes" identifies PAUL BOOTH, STEVE KINDRED, LEE WEBB, BOB SPECK, AERLIN WEISSMAN and MIKE GOLDFIELD as members of the NAC.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 16, May 6, 1966 issue, identifies MIKE GOLDFIELD, LEE WEBB and BOB SPECK as NAC members with alternates being PAUL BOOTH and AERLIN WEISSMAN.

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The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 18, May 20, 1966 issue, in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" identifies BOB SPECK, PAUL BOOTH and AERLIN WEISSMAN as NAC members.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 19, May 27, 1966 issue, in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" identifies PAUL BOOTH, LEE WEBB, JOYCE BENNETT, ROBERT SPECK and STEVE KINDRED as being NAC members.

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C. National Office Staff

1. In General

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 4, February 11, 1966, issue contains a report by PAUL BOOTH, SDS National Secretary, under the heading "NAC Minutes" which states that the present National Office Staff is JEFF SEGAL, BOB SPECK, JIM RUSSELL, CLARK KISSINGER, BRUCE SCHMIECHEN, and PAUL BOOTH. BILL FRAZIER, DON YOST, NINA STRICKLER, and JUANITA SUMERALL have departed (for New York City and different jobs.) According to the article the National Administrative Committee accepted CLARK KISSINGER's resignation effective after one week of clearing out backlogs, doing the billings, etc. He will be working for the Chicago Committee for Independent Political Action in the 48th and 49th Ward. NAC hired JUDY KISSINGER for the financial area. Her salary this month will be \$15 per month because she will be putting in 24 hours a week at her old job until she can quit it completely. The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 18, May 20, 1966, issue carries an article "NAC Minutes." According to this article 4 of the National Office Staff of 11 were felt to be no longer required as soon as the draft exam program was ended. Therefore, ERIC CHESTER, SUE ROBBINS and RICH BERKOWITZ are no longer working at the National Office. JUDY KISSINGER will quit after the end of this week with PAUL LE BLANC fulfilling the role that she was doing. The SDS felt that it needed a person to be in charge of the office when PAUL BOOTH was not present, in order to have a clear chain of command in the office. On this basis BOB SPECK was made an "acting assistant national secretary."

2. Editors of the "New Left Notes"

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 1, January 1, 1966, through Volume 1, No. 12, April 8, 1966, and Volume 1, No. 14, April 22, 1966 issues lists JAMES RUSSELL as editor of "New Left Notes."

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The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 13, April 22, 1966, issue lists AERLIN WEISSMAN as editor of "New Left Notes."

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 15, April 29, 1966, through Volume 1, No. 20, June 3, 1966, issues list (ROBERT) SPECK as editor of the "New Left Notes."

D. Regional Coordinator

1. In General

An SDS newsletter dated February 3, 1966, printed at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, identifies the following regional coordinators:

Chicago - CHUCK DIZARD

New York - PAUL MILLMAN

Cleveland - JON ELEY

Boston - PETER KHAUFOLD

Ann Arbor - CLARK HAMBLX

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2. Chicago Region

The "Chicago Daily News" of May 14, 1966, in an article entitled "U.C. Student Walks Out, Raps Draft Test Ban" identifies STEVEN BAUM as the Chicago Regional Coordinator for SDS.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 20, June 3, 1966, issue lists STEVE BAUM as Regional Coordinator, Chicago Region, SDS.

A. APPROX.

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3. Great Plains Region

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 20, June 3, 1966, identifies PAM SMITH, 4340 Campbell, Kansas City, Missouri, telephone JE 1-8951, as the Regional Coordinator for the Great Plains Region (Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri).

4. Niagara Region

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 20, June 3, 1966, issue states that the Niagara Region of SDS will open its office on July 1, 1966. The address is 107 Dryden Road, Ithaca, New York. TOM BELL will be working as full-time Regional Secretary beginning this coming fall.

E. Local Officers

1. University of Chicago

STEVE KINDER is the Chairman of the SDS at the University of Chicago. LEE WEBB also appears to be one of the SDS leaders at the University of Chicago. b7D

[REDACTED]

2. Northwestern University

RICHARD DUE is believed to be the Chairman of the Northwestern University SDS. b7D

[REDACTED]

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 9, March 18, 1966, issue identifies MELVA FAGER as President of Northwestern University SDS.

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A letter from the SDS, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, dated March 19, 1966, identified LELAND NEUBERG as treasurer of the organization.

[REDACTED] b7D
The following individuals are officers of the Northwestern University SDS Chapter as of March, 1966:

MELVA FAGER - Chairman

LELAND NEUBERG - Treasurer

SUSAN GERARD - Editor of the Northwestern SDS Bulletin

JOHN SARRI - Planning Director, Northwestern SDS Chapter

- [REDACTED] b7D
3. Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois
- [REDACTED] b7D

4. University of Illinois
Circle Campus, Chicago, Illinois

The SDS is an approved campus organization at the University of Illinois Circle Campus Chapter. The main individual who is either chairman or president of this organization is HUGO PRUTER.

[REDACTED] b7D

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5. Northern Illinois University
De Kalb, Illinois

The "Northern Star", Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois, newspaper of March 24, 1966, in an article entitled "Not Everybody Wants War; SDS to Say with March" identified STEVE MOORE and ~~DICK GLIDWELL~~ as apparent spokesmen for the Northern Illinois University SDS.

6. Jobs Or Income Now (JOIN)

In mid January, 1966, SDS headquarters had available a flyer regarding JOIN which listed the JOIN staff as follows:

RICHARD ROTHSTEIN

GLEN THURSTON

ANNE THURSTON

~~ALL~~ TODD and NANCY GITLIN, husband and wife, are now active leaders with the SDS Community Action Program, JOIN. A7D

7. Miscellaneous

One of the main activists in the Chicago area and a former officer of the SDS has been C. CLARK KISSINGER.

Other individuals who have been active at the policy level in SDS activities in Chicago have been:

RICHARD ROTHSTEIN, head of JOIN
SDS Community Action Program

LEE D. WEBB b7c

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 9/21/85
Per FOIA Request

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STEPHAN BOOKSHESTER
DENNIS MAZER
JEFF SEGAL

[REDACTED]

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IV. FINANCES

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C D
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED]

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1; Number 4, February 11, 1966, issue contained the following financial report by C. CLARK KISSINGER for the National Office of the SDS.

"January Income

"Dues	\$ 311.00
Literature sales	634.52
Contributions	6,538.43
Monthly pledges	21.64
Conference receipts	2,533.54
Subscriptions	177.00
Misc.	31.00
	\$10,247.13

"January Expenses

"Salaries	1,567.50
Rent, phone, utilities	1,180.97
Office supplies	634.42
Postage	498.90
Paper & printing	1,482.22
Advertising	208.40
Travel	80.00
Conference expenses	3,243.23
Legal fees	120.00
Equipment purchase	111.38

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Petty Cash	22.00
Loans repaid	1,000.00
Sent to projects	270.00
	\$10,419.02

Notes:

The National Council meeting in the first week in January mandated the National Office to limit its expenditures to \$4,000 a month, with the excess to be distributed in a prescribed manner to the regional offices, ERAP projects, etc. Certain expenditures, e.g. December Conference and NC, clearly are not intended to fall within the \$4,000.00. If we subtracted from the January expenditures (1) Conference expenditures, (2) loan repayments, (3) the salaries of our Midwest traveler (Jack Kittredge) and Chicago organizer (Greg Kaslo), and (4) the payment of over \$1,000.00 in old debts incurred during November and December, then we find that the National Office still expended more than \$4,500 on its January operations. The large salary expense resulted from the fact that salaries were sharply raised (to \$30/wk) to allow staff members to save enough money during January to arrange their own housing during February when the staff apartments will be discontinued. Thus in February rents and utilities will decrease, and the staff will be smaller. It is anticipated that the NAC will limit February expenditures to compensate for January's over-expenditure."

"New Left Notes" Volume 1, No. 11, April 1, B66, issue contains a note from the staff saying that SDS is in desperate financial shape, that this is true of the National Office, almost all of the regional offices, the printing office and some of the community projects. Outstanding debts run to several thousand dollars and the ability of SDS to proceed with its organization's program is severely restricted. This is true in large measure, because the SDS in the past months placed a conscious priority on internal service functions.

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SDS has its weekly publication "New Left Notes" appearing regularly, there are five regional offices, and the membership file is up to date. According to the staff, if SDS is to survive its members will have to sustain it. If every member sends \$1.00, SDS can pay its debts and proceed with its program.

"New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 13, April 15, 1966, issue sets forth the financial report of the SDS National Office as given at the recent National Council Meeting at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, April 8-10, 1966.

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Income and expenses for July, 1965, through March, 1966, are as follows:

"Income

	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
ues	208.00	163.00	234.00	1021.05	1483.00	679.00	311.00	519.00	377.00
Lit.	237.27	139.45	186.87	358.13	634.49	741.81	634.52	649.44	818.12
Contrib.	913.00	12194.94	257.15	2269.85	7062.30	4604.28	6538.43	417.35	892.00
Pledges	7.00	5.00	53.00		20.00	60.00	21.64	80.00	35.00
Confer.	50.00	89.00	149.00		9.00		2533.54	30.00	
Sales	75.00		42.50	14.25		118.19	1.00	17.00	3.00
Misc.	169.50	224.29	152.82	90.20	49.94	101.50	30.00		942.25*
Subs.		3.00	127.00	428.00	809.00	325.00	177.00	312.50	204.00
Total	1559.27	12818.68	1202.34	4181.48	10067.73	6629.78	10247.13	2025.29	3271.37

*includes Duncan receipts

Expenses

	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Salary	674.32	1653.75	770.75	817.50	985.00	1172.50	1567.50	705.00	897.50
Utilities*	1545.94	1207.10	689.42	1235.01	1480.98	1581.75	1180.97	889.56	974.32
Office	108.47	118.43	136.87	195.38	205.40	185.08	634.42	122.90	175.00
Postage	305.90	819.16	150.01	426.00	316.50	714.95	498.90	451.75	558.89

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	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov..	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Printing 443.51	1890.01	293.54	434.17	386.66	821.25	1482.22	527.35	1195.55	
Publicity			25.00	790.70		208.40		25.00	
Travel 40.00	598.93	192.66	163.00	844.63	870.15	80.00	49.00	25.00	
Conferen 10.20	64.25	456.63		120.85	326.00	3243.23			
Petty Cash 45.00	60.00	21.50	23.30	80.00	57.50	20.00	25.00	34.85	
Misc. 19.27	140.12	52.80	20.00	182.50	88.00	2.00	79.35	522.00**	
Legal		25.00			60.00	120.00			
Equip.	662.75					111.38	99.14		
Photo	615.83	58.00	51.85	67.50	13.00		100.00	100.00	
Expenses 3192.61	7830.33	2847.18	3291.21	5460.72	5890.18	9149.02	3349.05	4508.11"	

* Utilities includes rents, lights, phone, gas
**Includes Don Duncan program

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The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 17, May 13, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "Fund Drive." This article states that the Spring National Council Meeting of the SDS held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, established an emergency fund-raising goal of \$10,000 or roughly \$2.00 a member. The campaign is aimed at clearing back debts away from the organization at National, regional and project levels, and providing a base of support for the new programs adopted at that meeting. With the understanding that the costs of a movement must in the long run be carried by those who best understand the need for that movement, the National Council decided that this fund-raising campaign would be the responsibility of the membership of the organization, through their chapters, regions, etc.

According to the article it was decided that each chapter would appoint a fund-raising coordinator with their National Office (and regional offices where possible) to carry out the campaign. In addition chapters are being assigned quotas as rough estimates of the share of the \$10,000 goal, (this is to be commuted on a prorated basis). The article requests that a coordinator of each chapter be selected at the next chapter committee meeting or executive committee meeting and the National Office informed.

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 18, May 20, 1966 edition contains the following statement of the SDS National Office for March-April, 1966.

March Income:

Dues	\$ 377.00
Literature	818.12
Contributions	892.00
Pledges	355.00
Sales	
(of miscellaneous	
office materials)	3.00
Misc.	942.25
Subscriptions	
to NLN	204.00
Loans	1000.00
Exchange	606.00
Intra SDS	-----
Total	\$4877.97

April Income:

Dues	\$ 649.00
Literature	382.27
Contributions	5329.60
Pledges	15.00
Sales	536.00

March Expenses:

Salaries	\$ 897.50
Utilities	974.32
Office expenses	175.00
Postage	558.89
Printing	1195.55
Travel expenses	25.00
Petty Cash	34.85
Miscellaneous	522.00
Photo equipment	100.00
Exchange	438.00
Total	\$4946.00

April Expenses:

Salaries	\$ 942.50
Utilities	791.36
Office expenses	851.91
Postage	397.00
Printing	2564.90

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"April Income(Continued)

Miscellaneous	\$ 7.00
Subs. to NLN	248.50
Loans	18.07
Exchange	233.33
Intra SDS	98.00
Total	\$7516.77

Total income for March-
April: \$12,394.74

April Expenses (Continued)

Travel	\$ 79.95
Conference	213.19
Petty cash	30.00
Miscellaneous	152.90
Preliminary fund- raising (Salt of the Earth)	5.95
Loans	1000.00
Exchange	86.85
Intra SDS	50.00

Total \$7166.01

Total expenses for March-
April: \$12,112.01 "

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 19, May 27, 1966 issue contains an article entitled "NAC Minutes" which states that the SDS is broke, and that two recent fund-raising events in Chicago did not raise any large amount of money. According to the article the average daily income of the SDS National Office is now below the \$100.00 point.

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 20, June 3, 1966 issue in an article entitled "NAC Minutes" states that a small number of SDS members have responded to the National Council call for a voluntary \$1.00 a head contribution. Some sent more. As a result SDS is cleaning up a back log of literature orders, putting out "New Left Notes" and paying postage due on "New Left Notes" returned because members did not send their change-of-address. The exact number of \$1.00 a head contributions is \$268 and SDS is renewing its plea for support, especially during the summer when very few new members join and during which time SDS hopes to print a large amount of literature.

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Continuing the article states that sixteen chapters responded to the chapter quota assignments (\$2.00 a member). These chapters are Wisconsin, Bryn Mawr, Trinity, Penn State, Kentucky, M.I.T., Wayne State, North Carolina, Illinois State (Normal), Florida, New York University Uptown, Earlham, Washington State, University of Washington, Newton High School, Harvard - Radcliffe for a total of \$376.25.

This means, according to the article, that about 450 or about ten per cent have responded to the emergency fund-raising drive. Approximately \$1,900 has been received in this period showing that a few SDS members are doing their part. This is 19 per cent of the goal of the internal fund-raising campaign. In conclusion the article states that a new phase of the campaign begins with the beginning of June. SDS is asking then that each member with a summer job pledge ten per cent of his income.

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V. INTEREST SHOWN BY THE
CP IN THE SDS AND
AFFILIATIONS OF SDS WITH
THE CP

A. In General

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, No. 19, May 27, 1966, issue contains an article entitled "To The C.P., U.S.A.". The article stated that the following letter was sent by PAUL R. BOOTH, SDS National Secretary, to MIKE ZAGARELL, Youth Section, Communist Party, USA, in response to the receipt of 6 invitations from him for the forthcoming CP National Convention. ZAGARELL's intention was for the National Office of SDS to dispense the invitations as it saw fit. It reads as follows:

"S.D.S. will not be sending organizational observers to your convention, although we thank you for the invitations. However, a number of SDS leaders have expressed interest in attending the convention as observers, and have agreed to report on your meeting to SDS through our newspaper New Left Notes and in the other media open to individual members. These three, then, would attend as individual observers, and I am returning your invitations with the suggestion that the following people receive invitations:

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"C. Clark Kissinger, 6303 N. Lakewood,
Chicago, Steve Max, 420 Riverside Drive,
New York City, Bob Speck, 1103 East
63rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60637

"I may have an additional name or two for you in
the coming days."

The "New York Times" on June 10, 1966, page 1,
column 3, contains an article entitled "A New Left Group
To Back Militants at November Polls" by PAUL HOFFMAN. This
article in part states:

..."Speaking in an untidy walkup office in a
Negro district on Chicago's South Side, the 22 year old Mr.
(Paul) Booth conceded that there might be Communists in
his 5,000 member organization, but he rejected suggestions
that the Communist Party might have infiltrated S.D.S.

"He said it was the other way around. Three SDS
observers will attend the forthcoming national convention of
the Communist Party scheduled to open in New York June 22,
Mr. Booth said, and through lobbying would help the party's
young generation of some 500 newly recruited members to
"democratize and radicalize" the Communist Party....."

A book entitled "The New Left" written by PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE was published by the David McKay Company, Incorporated, New York, around May, 1965. LUCE, self-described as a leader of the "New Left" and former editor of the Progressive Labor Magazine until he split with it last year, states on page three and four "Before plunging into an exposition of my personal experiences in the New Left, I think it important to define what I mean by the expression, and what particular groups and programs are involved. The New Left of which I speak is the ideological reformation of the Old Left, the Old Left of the Communist Party and the Trotskyites. They are the young people in such organizations as Progressive Labor, Youth Against War and Fascism, May Second Movement, DuBois Clubs, Revolutionary Action Movement, Students for a Democratic Society, Young Socialist Alliance, Spartacist, and others. With the exception of the membership of the Students for a Democratic Society, they are Communist."

LUCE on page four and five states "I have not included the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), for instance, even though it represents the feelings and political frustrations of a number of young rebels, because its aims are restricted to overthrowing the system of segregation, not the country, and it ignores most other political issues. Its program is not Marxist in either content or outlook. SNCC has, however, a close relationship with Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and in some cities it shares offices with them. Many of the young people active in SNCC are also members of SDS, and as the radicalization of SDS continues to take place, there is bound to be some direct influence on the policies of SNCC."

On page 60 of the same book LUCE states "Although some Democratic Socialist groups did develop from the ferment of the early 60's, such as the Students for a Democratic Society, the unfortunate fact is that this period gave rise also to a dangerous left-wing lunatic fringe. The revolutionary New Left grew out of the alienation and political naivete of young people searching for simple answers to complex questions. Misreadings of Mao Tzu-tung and Che Guevara also did much to create the hydra-headed monster the New Left has become. Although Cuba, which was once the Mecca of the early New Left, has been replaced by a turn toward the Orient and the Chinese Communists, it has continued to serve as an impetus for revolutionary ideas."

LUCE on page 139 states "SDS is the current student arm of the League for Industrial Democracy. It was formed in 1960, and its name changed from the Student League for Industrial Democracy, its predecessor. The League for Industrial Democracy (LID) has primarily been a moderate Socialist organization with an anti-Communist ideology. LID was formed in 1905 by Upton Sinclair, J. Phelps Stokes, and Jack London. At first, the organization was called the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, but in the thirties the adults set up a special youth division known as the Student League for Industrial Democracy (SLID). SLID developed into one of the largest student organizations in the country during the 1930's."

In conclusion on page 188, LUCE states "Even the SDS and SNCC membership includes many offspring of the Old Left. The children of the Old Left have not, however, necessarily accepted the entire heritage of their parents. Many are in fact even more radical than their parents now are, but not necessarily more radical than their parents once were."

"Many in the New Left have taken over a good deal of the radical thought of the American Communist movement of the early 1930's. Certainly the Progressive Labor Party and the May Second Movement did not originate the concept of 'confrontation' with the police and the power structure. The policies of fighting with the police and denigrating the court system by calling them tools of capitalism were originally used by the Old Left in its own heyday."

"The New Left has also begun to revitalize the Old Left tactic of the united front. More and more New Left organizations are discouraged from independent action and are combining their efforts. It is not now unusual to find members of SDS actively participating in demonstrations with Progressive Labor members and the DuBoisers."

"Not surprisingly, the issue of American involvement in Vietnam has brought all strains of the New Left into a united-front operation aimed at forcing the government to end American participation in Vietnam. The SDS march on Washington in April of 1965 culminated in a later demonstration in the capital in August and the setting up of various committees to end the war throughout the United States. These ad-hoc committees are composed of nearly all strains of the New Left."

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, Number 16, May 16, 1966, issue, in an article captioned "Eastland Strikes At New Left" states "A small number of SDS members belong to the CP and have worked to radicalize and democratize that organization while making contributions to the SDS' work. SDS has always had a membership overlap with the CP."

Continuing the article states "the important things are that congressional subversive hearings are now, and have always been, directed at splitting and excising the left from the American body politic, and the brunt of such attacks (as threatened against the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America by Honorable JAMES O. EASTMAN, Senator from Massachusetts and Chairman of the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee) will eventually fall on the New Left."

**B. Northwestern University Chapter
SDS Attitude Toward Communism**

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, Number 9, March 18, 1966, issue, contains a letter from MELVA FAGER, President, Northwestern University, SDS, reading as follows:

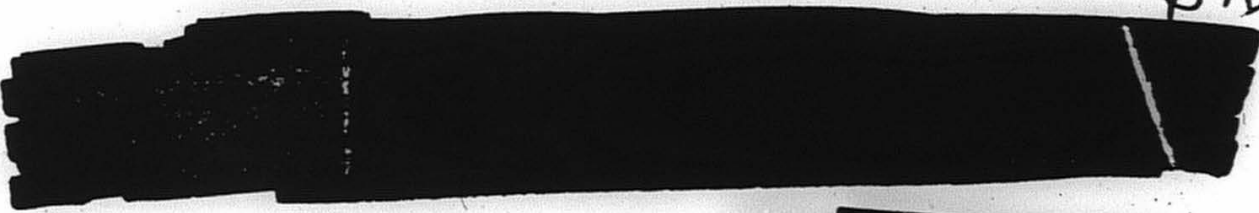
"It is our understanding that Gus Hall of the Communist Party of America has stated his intention to extend an invitation to SDS, among other groups, to attend the forthcoming national conference of the Communist Party as official 'observers.'"

"We feel that, before any decision is made as to whether or not to acknowledge this invitation, the national office should poll the opinions of the local chapters.

"As far as our chapter goes, we would like to go on record as being against any such official participation at the Communist convention. While we are encouraged that such a meeting of an unpopular political organization can be held in our country, it is our firm belief that the principles of communism as they have thus far been demonstrated are diametrically opposed to the ideals of democracy and a free society, the enhancement of which we see as the main goal of the Students for a Democratic Society.

"It seems clear to us that any public or private relationship with the Communist Party, even at so symbolic a level as recognizing Mr. Hall's invitation, would be detrimental to the effectiveness of SDS in its efforts of working toward a better society.

VI. CONNECTIONS OF THE SDS WITH THE
W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

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The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 8, March 11, 1966 issue in an article by KEN MC ELDFORNEY captioned, "DuBois Club Persecution Repulses SDS" criticizes Attorney General KATZENBACH and the Justice Department demanding that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs register as a communist front organization. The article charges that as a result of this demand the DuBois Clubs National Headquarters in San Francisco was bombed by unknown persons and completely destroyed by dynamite.

The article stated in effect that the attack against the DuBois Clubs was a method of the JOHNSON administration to isolate and stifle protest and an effort to isolate and intimidate the Youth Movement.

The article concludes by stating that the SDS National Interim Committee, as a concrete gesture that the SDS would not tolerate the silencing of the decent, was making a contribution of \$100 toward the rebuilding of the DuBois Clubs office.

The article also indicated that financial support should be given to help rebuild the DuBois Club office to resume operations. Contributions for this rebuilding were to be sent to 94 McCalister, San Francisco, California.

The Northwestern University Chapter, SDS, would post an announcement on the bulletin board at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, protesting the recent action of Attorney General KATZENBACK against the National W. E. B. DuBois Clubs as a denial of civil liberties. This Chapter further indicated they were taking the opportunity to declare their sympathy with the DuBois Clubs and to welcome the newly formed DuBois Club Chapter at Northwestern University.

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[REDACTED]

**VII. CONNECTIONS WITH THE PROGRESSIVE
LABOR PARTY (PLP)**

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 16, May 16, 1966 issue in an article captioned "Eastland Strikes at the New Left" states "A few Progressive Labor (PL) youth organizers have recently sent in SDS membership cards as a result of PL's decision to dissolve the May Two Movement and recruit out of SDS instead."

VIII. CONNECTIONS OF THE SDS WITH THE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
AND/OR THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

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The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 16, May 6, 1966 issue in an article captioned "Eastland Strikes at New Left" states that a small number of YSA members belong to SDS, but most of YSA's activity has been directed at breaking up the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

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IX. ACTIVITIES OF THE SDS IN THE CHICAGO TERRITORY

A. Chicago Regional Conference January 22, 1966

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 2, January 28, 1966, issue under the caption "Chapter News" contains the following article by GREG KASLO:

"For the first time in a long and turbulent history from the Chicago region gathered a National Conference January 22, 1966, Chicago.

"119 folk attached to 20 high school campuses, and to the United States Navy attended. Due to the total lack of any movement in this region, it was felt that the first conference should be particularly an educational one rather than a policy making one. Thus the conference consisted of workshops on a variety of topics: 'grape strike in Delano', 'how to radically tutor projects', 'university reform', 'Viet Nam', 'high school work shop', 'Chicago products', 'Selective Service', and 'community organizing'. Perhaps the most important decisions are those concerning regional structure.

"A Regional Council composed of two elected delegates from every chapter and project in the area is to meet every 2-4 weeks. Membership meetings will be held quarterly to determine general policy. The functions of the Regional Council would resemble somewhat those of the NAC. Office, administration, fund raising, staff news letter, resource coordination, and interim policy will fill its bag. The Regional Council was mandated to prepare a membership educational conference for the spring as opposed to a regional workshop conference as was this one.

B. University of Illinois Chicago Circle Campus Food Strike, February 4, 1966

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 4, February 11, 1966, issue in an article entitled "Food Strike Successful" reveals that the SDS was instrumental in planning and carrying out

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the "food strike" boycott with the University student government at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus, February 4, 1966. The article concluded by stating that as a result of the success of the "food strike", plans are being made by SDS to bring the "free speech" issue involved at the University of Illinois Circle Campus out in the open. This is just the beginning and far from the end of the new campus controversy, according to the article.

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[REDACTED]

D. SDS Demonstration
Federal Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois
February 12, 1966

On February 12, 1966, SDS hoped to have a group of 200 persons picket and demonstrate at the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, from 10:00 AM until noon in regard to escalation of the war in Viet Nam.

[REDACTED]

On February 12, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed that beginning at 10:11 AM, approximately 46 individuals picketed at the Federal Building, Chicago, and later marched through the downtown area of Chicago, concluding their demonstration and picketing at 12:45 PM. The demonstrators carried signs and passed out leaflets condemning United States action in the war in Viet Nam.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**B First City Wide Forum
of SDS, March 1, 1966**

The First City Wide Forum of the SDS was held at Mandel Hall, University of Chicago, on March 1, 1966, under the auspices of the SDS. Among the speakers was former United States Army Master Sergeant DONALD DUNCAN. DUNCAN described the corruption he had seen in Viet Nam, including Vietnamese paymasters paying the troops and then collecting a portion of the money for themselves. He said that most of the Vietnamese favor the National Liberation Front.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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**K. Picketing of Vice-President
HUBERT HUMPHREY, March 15, 1966**

Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 50 persons carrying anti-Viet Nam signs in front of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, 720 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, on March 15, 1966. Vice-President HUBERT HUMPHREY spoke before delegates and guests at the 21st National Conference at the Association for Higher Education at the hotel on that date.

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The demonstrators, for the most part under 25 years of age, carried signs and lapel buttons which identified one of the participating organizations as that of the SDS.

L. International Days of Protest
March 25 - 26, 1966

An International Days of Protest demonstration sponsored by Northwestern University Chapter of SDS was held on March 25, 1966, at the university campus in Evanston. Six demonstrators carrying placards protesting the war in Viet Nam marched from the university campus to downtown Evanston, where they engaged in a peaceful protest.

[REDACTED] b7D

Special Agents of the FBI observed the International Days of Protest demonstration held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 26, 1966, which protested United States involvement in Viet Nam. Approximately 2,650 individuals were observed participating in this demonstration, and among the many organizations participating was the SDS.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

O. Picket - Demonstration
Federal Building
219 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois
April 16, 1966

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

The highlight of the meeting was the 40 minute peaceful picket of the Federal Building. The SDS demonstration began at noon but at that time there was a group already picketing the building, whom they joined. This other group was not made up of members of the SDS.

[REDACTED]

**P. Demonstration, Alice Millar
Memorial Chapel, Northwestern
University, Evanston, Illinois
April 16, 1966**

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[REDACTED] advised on April 14, 1966, that on April 16, 1966, at 12:45 P.M., the Northwestern University Chapter of SDS is scheduled to hold a demonstration protesting the United States intervention in the war in Viet Nam at the Alice Millar Memorial Chapel, Evanston, Illinois, and after assembling at this location the group will march to Fountain Square in downtown Evanston, Illinois. It is expected that some 20 to 30 persons will participate in this demonstration.

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[REDACTED] on April 16, 1966, advised that a group of demonstrators from the Northwestern University SDS, numbering approximately 35 met at 2:00 P.M. on that date at the Alice Millar Chapel, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois, and marched to the Fountain Square, downtown Evanston. The demonstrators carried signs which were anti-Viet Nam and anti-President JOHNSON. They conducted a peaceful demonstration at Fountain Square until 4:10 P.M., at which time they dispersed. During the demonstration there were no incidents other than a bag of water being dropped on the demonstrators from a window. No arrests were made.

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[REDACTED] also advised that during the demonstration approximately 50 persons formed a counter-demonstration and carried an American flag.

Q. Meeting, May 5, 1966

The "Northern Star", Northern Illinois University (NIU), De Kalb, Illinois, newspaper of May 6, 1966, in an article entitled "SA (Student Association Board) Pow-Wow Speeches Blast Cabinet Ruling" reveals SDS members, THOMAS GETTS and STEVE MOORE and others, gathered in the University Center Pow-Wow Room on May 6, 1966,

in an effort to organize for changes in restrictions of student speakers to the Logan Island and distribution of literature to the area west of the Center.

"We don't want a University Center, we want a Student Center", GETTS said. "There is something radically wrong with a system of education which purports to train for leadership in a democratic society, which intends to prepare children to live as dignified citizens in American communities and which fails miserably in carrying out its goals".

Members of SDS and SAB informally discussed the issue involved after the main audience had dispersed.

R. March and Protest to
Science Research Association (SRA),
Inc., May 7, 1966

Members of the Northwestern University, Roosevelt University and Chicago University Chapters of SDS, along with some other groups, were planning to assemble at 12:30 P.M.

on May 7, 1966, at Buckingham Fountain, Congress Expressway and the Outer Drive in Chicago, Illinois. They planned to march through downtown Chicago to the Office of the SRA, 259 East Erie Street, Chicago, and protest against the college Selective Service Deferment Examination being prepared by SRA for college students.

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Special Agents of the FBI on May 7, 1966, at 12:45 P.M. observed approximately 65 to 70 demonstrators assemble at Buckingham Fountain. The demonstrators were addressed by EARL SILBAR and STEVE BAUM, who were critical of the Selective Service tests being prepared by SRA. The group departed at 2:10 P.M. from Buckingham Fountain and walked to Roosevelt University north on Michigan Avenue to Erie Street to the Offices of the SRA. The group carried placards reading, "Victory for NLF", "Imperialism Must End", "Abolish the Draft and the Test", "Your Son was not Smart Enough for What?"

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The group walked in front of the SRA Offices singing and chanting in protest against the examination. At 3:15 P.M. the group concluded its demonstration which was orderly with no incidents occurring or arrests being made.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T. Sit-In, University of Chicago
May 11 - 17, 1966

Approximately 300 students of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, planned a sit-in demonstration at the Administration Building located at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois Campus. This sit-in demonstration was scheduled to commence at 8:00 A.M., May 11, 1966. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest the University's policy of cooperating with the Selective Service System by the University Administration furnishing scholastic class ranking of male students who are eligible for the draft. The individuals initiating the sit-in demonstration were mostly members of the SDS.

On May 11, 1966, approximately 300 students of the University of Chicago consisting of the SDS and other campus student organizations, began a sit-in demonstration at the University Administration Building on the campus at 2:30 P.M.

As a result of this sit-in demonstration, all elevators, stairways and hallways in the building were blocked and normal services of the building were totally disrupted. Persons acting as marshals of this sit-in were: JACKIE GOLDBERG, STEVE GOLDSMITH, STAN TEPLICH, MILES MOGLESCU, JONATHAN KAPLAN, STEVE BAUM and EARL SILBAR.

[REDACTED] b7D

During the May 11, 1966, sit-in demonstration, it was learned that the University of Chicago officials are extending a "hands off policy" toward the individuals participating. The University is making every effort to avoid any incidents.

[REDACTED] b7D

The sit-in demonstration began at 2:30 P.M. on May 11, 1966, at the Administration Building at the University of Chicago, in protest against the University of Chicago policy of cooperating with the Selective Service System by furnishing scholastic class ranking of male students eligible for the draft continued as of May 12, 1966, with approximately 350 individuals participating. All services in the Administration Building were totally disrupted with the exception of the switchboard which was allowed to remain in operation. The University of Chicago officials issued instructions to all Administration Building personnel to remain at home until further notice. Disruption of all services in the Building continued until 8:30 P.M., May 13, 1966, at which time the main body of the demonstrators dispersed from the Administration Building, leaving only a token force of approximately 30 individuals behind to continue this demonstration. The token force allowed normal service within the Building to be restored and free access to and from the Building was permitted. There were no incidents except that at approximately 10:15 A.M., May 13, 1966, a student attempting to enter the Administration Building was struck on the head by a walkie-talkie radio dropped from a window in the Administration Building. The person requested medical treatment. Identity of assailant was not known and no arrests were made.

On May 13, 1966, DICK GREGORY, alleged comedian and civil rights leader, appeared before the sit-in demonstration at a "teach-in" held at 11:00 P.M., May 12, 1966, in the Administration Building. He was well received and urged all demonstrators to continue as he considered their cause just.

[REDACTED] b7D

Subsequent to the dispersement of the main body of the demonstrators during the latter hours of May 13, 1966, at the Administration Building, University of Chicago, the demonstrators left a petition containing their protest demands at the Office of the President of the University of Chicago. Thereafter, approximately 200 of the demonstrators marched to the residence of the President of the University of Chicago where they placed a duplicate copy of their petition under the door of the President's residence.

During the period May 14 through 16, 1966, a token force of approximately 25 sit-in demonstrators remained at the Administration Building on a shift basis and that during this time all services within the Administration Building were permitted to proceed at a normal pace.

[REDACTED] b7D

On the morning of May 17, 1966, the students and protestors conducting the sit-in at the University of Chicago Administration Building, decided to end the sit-in demonstration. This sit-in was in protest to the University's policy of furnishing the Selective Service System with the class scholastic ranking of male students. The protestors' spokesman declined to explain the reason for their withdrawal but called for a discussion among faculty and students on the University's policy of furnishing these rankings to Selective Service.

The sit-in demonstrators left the Administration Building at about 1:50 P.M. on May 17, 1966, without further incident.

[REDACTED] b7D

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U. Selective Service Qualification
Test, May 14, 1966

The SDS on May 14, 1966, was scheduled to hold demonstrations at Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, and at the University of Illinois - Chicago Circle Campus (UICCC), after which a rally would be held at the Roosevelt Campus, Chicago, Illinois. According to this source, these demonstrations and the rally were in protest to the staging of the Selective Service Qualification Test scheduled to be held at the above Universities. These tests were being held on numerous other campuses throughout the United States.

[REDACTED] b7D

On May 14, 1966, at 11:00 A.M., Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately 15 individuals picketing at the UICCC, these pickets remaining only for approximately 15 minutes whereupon they proceeded to Roosevelt University where they joined 10 additional sign-carrying pickets. These signs read as follows: "Unjust Tests, Unjust War", and "Bring Home Troops Now". In addition, copies of the SDS "National Viet Nam Examination and Answers" were distributed to passers-by by the students who were preparing to take the draft deferment test. A copy of the SDS "National Viet Nam Examination and Answers" is as follows:

NATIONAL L VIETNAM EXAMINATION

Distributed by: Students for a Democratic Society
and Inter-University Committee for
Debate on Foreign Policy

Instructions: This examination has been prepared to allow you to check your understanding of the war in Vietnam. For each question, indicate the correct answer or correct answers in the space provided. We believe in the importance in a democracy of putting the facts in the hands of every citizen to enable him to participate in decision-making. This is particularly true where the question is war and peace, and where the citizens are the young men who are called upon to fight.

1. The following statements were made by leading figures involved in the Vietnamese conflict. Match the quotations below with the author (more than one quotation can be attributed to the same individual).

- (A) "I would like to see American students develop as much fanaticism about the U. S. political system as young Nazis did about their system during the war."
- (B) "For years now in Southeast Asia, the only people who have been doing anything about the little man at the grassroots -- to lift him up -- have been the Communists."
- (C) "The C.I.A. has employed some South Vietnamese and they have been instructed to claim they are Vietcong and to work accordingly.... Several of these executed two village leaders and raped some women."
- (D) "Do you think those (American) demonstrations were organized by some fine little social club? They were organized by an international apparatus; 95 per cent of the demonstrators are no more Communists than you and I, but the international Communist movement organized it and masterminded it."
- (E) "The fever chart of every successful revolution... reveals a rising temperature of terrorism and counter-terrorism, but this does not of itself invalidate the legitimate goals that fired the original revolution. Most political revolutions--including our own--have been buoyed by outside aid in men, weapons and ideas."
- (F) "...The Communists are closer to the people's yearning for social justice and an independent life than (my) own government."
- (G) "The major part of the U. S. military task can be completed by the end of 1965, although there may be a continuing requirement for a limited number of U. S. training personnel."
- (H) "I have only one (hero): Hitler"

- 1) John F. Kennedy
- 2) Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge
- 3) Premier Nguyen Cao Ky
- 4) Barry Goldwater
- 5) Senator Stephen Young of Ohio
- 6) Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara
- 7) Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey
- 8) President Lyndon B. Johnson
- 9) Ho Chi Minh

2. Free elections are a major issue in South Vietnam today. The earliest time at which free elections were (are) supposed to take place was (is):

- (A) August, 1945
- (B) July, 1956
- (C) January, 1959
- (D) November, 1963
- (E) sometime in 1968

3. Which of the following accurately describe(s) the cause(s) of war in South Vietnam after 1956?

- (A) Saigon dissolved elected village councils and replaced them with appointed, often corrupt officials, many of whom were not from the villages they administered.
- (B) Saigon took land from farmers who had seized it during the war with the French (1946-54), and returned it to the former landlords who restored land rents.
- (C) Saigon cracked down on political dissidents.
- (D) From 1954 to 1958, the Saigon government gained substantial support and restored the economy to prosperity. Seeing no other way to gain control of South Vietnam, the North Vietnamese government ordered its agents in the South to begin a campaign of terror.

4. Which of the following statements about military operations in Vietnam, is (are) true?

- (A) American counter-insurgency forces arrived in South Vietnam as early as 1955.
- (B) South Vietnamese and American soldiers have infiltrated North Vietnam.
- (C) About three-quarters of the infiltrators from North Vietnam in South Vietnam from 1959 through 1964 were native Southerners.
- (D) In South Vietnam "anti-Diem guerrillas were active long before infiltrated North Vietnamese elements joined the fray."

5. According to Mike Mansfield, majority leader of the Senate, there are 230,000 Viet Cong troops inside South Vietnam--of whom 73,000 are main force regulars including 14,000 North Vietnamese people's army men. Using these figures, what percentage of the total Viet Cong force is made up of North Vietnamese People's Army men?

- (A) 2%
- (B) 6%
- (C) 20%
- (D) 100%

6. There were approximately 540,000 South Vietnamese in all branches of the Saigon government's fighting forces in 1965. About how many South Vietnamese deserted during 1965?

- (A) 57
- (B) 500
- (C) 20,000
- (D) 52,000
- (E) 113,000

War is this?

"It is hard to disagree with President Johnson's announced aims in Vietnam. He has proclaimed the goals for which Americans have always been prepared to fight. Yet something new and ugly is happening in the way we fight for those goals. It began perhaps with the decision to drop bombs and napalm on communist dominated peasant villages, killing and maiming the people we profess to defend from aggression... A Buddhist monastery wrecked by bombs... at least two monks killed, 10 injured... South Vietnamese troops beat and torture prisoners... U. S. Marines, under sniper attack, set a number of peasant villages afire with grenades and flame throwers... In one case, a woman and four children are found burned to death in the wreckage... It used to be axiomatic that there could be no victory in Vietnam without the support of the Vietnamese people... Our commitment to the people of South Vietnam is a commitment to protect them, not to destroy them in the name of the 'Free World.'"

This statement appeared on the editorial pages of:

- (A) The Communist "Worker"
- (B) The Marine Reservist
- (C) The Students for a Democratic Society "New Left Notes"
- (D) The Saturday Evening Post

8. American planes on bombing missions in South Vietnam are sometimes unable to drop their bombs on specified targets. However, before returning to base, they must jettison their bomb loads. They are authorized to drop these bombs in a "free bomb zone." A free bomb zone is:

- (A) Sufficiently far out in the ocean so that noncombatants will not be injured
- (B) An unpopulated jungle area where ample warnings have been posted
- (C) An area in which any structure or movement can be bombed because the population is presumed to be "hostile" and destroyable

9. The number of South Vietnamese civilian deaths caused by American and South Vietnamese military operations is:

- (A) 109 (from August 1, 1965 through March 1, 1966)
- (B) about 14,000 in January-February 1966 alone
- (C) none since only "hard-core Vietcong" are killed by American military operations
- (D) probably twice the number of Vietcong killed

10. Chemical crop destruction will have the following predictable effects on enemy-held territories:

- (A) Enemy military operations will be severely hampered by logistic shortages
- (B) Death from starvation will occur—first of all in young children and the elderly
- (C) Adult men are the least likely and last to suffer disease and death

11. The war in South Vietnam is supposed to be part of our policy to contain Communist Chinese aggression. How many Communist Chinese troops are actively engaged in combat in Vietnam?

- (A) None
- (B) 1,000
- (C) 50,000
- (D) 100,000
- (E) 800,000

12. The American Government claims that a main legal basis for fighting in Vietnam is our obligation under the mutual security clause of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). The co signers of the SEATO Pact are France, Pakistan, Philippines, New Zealand, Britain, Thailand, and Australia.

Of the approximately 830,000 troops fighting on the side of the Saigon government, how many come from SEATO countries other than the U. S.?

- (A) More than 100,000
- (B) About 75,000
- (C) About 45,000
- (D) Less than 5,000
- (E) None

his terrorism is given a reason why the U. S. must never allow a Communist government in South Vietnam. In recent years, three hundred thousand persons have been slaughtered in the following countries, yet the U. S. has failed to make a public statement opposing this violence. Which country?

- (A) North Vietnam
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) Soviet Union
- (D) Communist China
- (E) Cuba

14. Which of the following American military heroes has, in the past, warned against committing a large number of American troops to land war on the Asian mainland:

- (A) Gen. Douglas MacArthur
- (B) Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- (C) Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway
- (D) Gen. Maxwell Taylor
- (E) Gen. James Gavin
- (F) Gen. Omar Bradley

15. One of the main obstacles to negotiations has been the American disagreement with Hanoi's insistence that the Vietnamese settle their internal affairs "in accordance with the program of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (Viet Cong)." Which of the following points are contained in the NLF program?

- (A) The establishment of "a government of national and democratic union... composed of representatives of all social classes, all nationalities, of all religions..."
- (B) "Implement essential democratic liberties: freedom of opinion or press, of assembly, of movement, of trade unionism; freedom of religion without discrimination; and the right of all patriotic organizations of whatever political tendency to carry on normal activities."
- (C) "Elect a new National Assembly through universal suffrage."
- (D) "Support the national bourgeoisie in the reconstruction and development of crafts and industry."
- (E) "By negotiation and on the basis of fair prices, repurchase for distribution to landless peasants or peasants with insufficient land, those surplus lands that the owners of large estates will be made to relinquish if their domain exceeds a certain limit, to be determined according to regional particularities."
- (F) "Overthrow the camouflaged colonial regime of the American imperialists..."

16. Which of the following statements about the willingness of the North Vietnamese to negotiate are accurate?

- (A) The North Vietnamese only began to show some interest in negotiation after we began bombing them
- (B) There have been seven documented offers to negotiate by the North Vietnamese since September, 1964
- (C) "I must say that candor compels me to tell you that there has not been the slightest indication that the other side is interested in negotiations or in unconditional discussion although the United States has made some dozen separate attempts to bring them about." (President Johnson's speech, July 13, 1965)
- (D) The North Vietnamese have maintained that any negotiation must include the prior recognition of the Communist Chinese regime by the American government
- (E) The North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front have maintained that the ultimate withdrawal of foreign troops is accepted as the basis of negotiation, but that such withdrawal does not have to precede negotiations

17. If the approximately \$13 billion the U. S. is expending this year to prosecute the war in Viet Nam were distributed equally among the South Vietnamese, how much would each receive?

- (A) \$85
- (B) \$200
- (C) \$400
- (D) \$850

18. In order to be a conscientious objector (C.O.) to military service in the United States, you must:

- (A) Believe in God
- (B) Belong to a recognized church
- (C) Be against the use of force in any situation
- (D) Serve two years in a civilian hospital
- (E) Agree to all of the above

ANSWERS

TO NATIONAL VIETNAM ALIENATION

- (A)-8, public statements.
- (B)-2, New York Times, Feb. 27, 1966
- (C)-5, New York Herald-Tribune, Nov. 21, 1965
- (D)-7, speech before Detroit Economic Club, Oct. 22, 1965
- (E)-1, then-Senator Kennedy in speech on the Senate floor speaking of the Algerian War, July 2, 1957
- (F)-3, an admission to James Reston, reported in the New York Times, Sept. 1, 1965
- (G)-6, White House Statement, Oct. 2, 1963
- (H)-3, London Daily Mirror, July 4, 1965

(B) As provided for by Article 7 of the Final Declaration of the 1954 Geneva Conference, Article 6 provided that "the military demarcation line (between North and South Vietnam) is provisional and should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary." Free elections for national reunification were to be held in both zones in July 1956, but they were not held because the American-supported South Vietnamese Premier, Ngo Dinh Diem, unilaterally abrogated the Geneva Agreements, and decided instead to hold a referendum in the South only. The only choices on this ballot, held in October 1955, were Diem himself and the fading Emperor, Bao Dai, and Diem won overwhelmingly. At the time of the referendum, the London Economist pointed out that the number who voted in the Saigon-Cholon area exceeded the number of registrants by 150,000. For the details, see the book by an Indian representative to the Geneva-established International Control Commission (which was to supervise the nation-wide election), B. S. N. Murti, *Vietnam Divided* (1965), pp. 125-162, especially pp. 140-143, 157. For a discussion of explicit American support of Diem's refusal to prepare for the 1956 elections, see Robert Scher, *How the U. S. Got Involved in Vietnam* (1965).

- 1. (A), (B), & (C) are all accurate. See B. S. N. Murti, *Vietnam Divided* (1965); Jean Lacouture, *Vietnam: Between Two Truces* (1966), especially pp. 67-69; Philippe Devillers, "The Struggle for the Unification of Vietnam," in P. J. Honey (ed.), *North Vietnam Today* (1962). Specifically on (B), Bernard B. Fall gives these figures for land ownership in South Vietnam: 2% of the land owners hold 45% of the land, whereas 72% hold only 15%. See his *The Two Vietnams*, revised ed. (1964), p. 308 (D), the official U. S. position - see the 1965 State Department White Paper, *Aggression from the North*, p. 26 - is contradicted in Fall, pp. 289-315, and Lacouture, (above).

- 2. All are true according to leading authorities. (A) American counter-insurgency forces broke the Geneva agreements by entering South Vietnam in 1955 under the cover of numerous U. S. government agencies, including the CIA. (B) The facts on South Vietnamese infiltration of the North can be found in Bernard B. Fall, *The Two Vietnams*, p. 371. (C) can be calculated from the official American figures given in the 1965 White Paper. These were native Southerners who had fought against the French and only gone North in 1954 in accordance with the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The quotation in (D) is from Fall, *The Two Vietnams*, p. 344. Even the White Paper does not mention Northern infiltration before 1959, whereas South Vietnamese President Diem said in March 1959 that "at the present time Vietnam is a nation at war." (Devillers, in Honey, p. 37.)

- 3. (B), 6% is the correct answer. The small percentage of North Vietnamese troops compared to indigenous Viet Cong force belies the U. S. government's contention that the war in Viet Nam is not a civil war but aggression from North Viet Nam. The figures used in this question can be found in the article by Bernard B. Fall in the New York Times Magazine, March 6, 1966. Fall states that in 1965 "in spite of losses, the enemy had more than doubled its strength from within. It is the realization of this fact that led Senator Mansfield's study group to conclude that Communist forces escalated right along with the American troop increase."

- 4. (F) According to official sources (New York Times, 2-24-66), 113,000 South Vietnamese soldiers (or approximately 20 percent of their armed forces) deserted in 1965, an increase of 50 per cent compared with the previous year.

- 5. (D) Saturday Evening Post of September 11, 1965.

- 6. The correct answer is (C). According to an article by Bernard Fall, internationally known expert on Viet Nam and former consultant to the U. S. Government, American pilots flying missions in South Viet Nam can drop their unused bombs anywhere -- "any target, any structure, any movement at all" -- in free bomb zones. The free bomb zones in South Viet Nam change constantly, so it is difficult to give any accurate acreage for them; any one living in these areas is presumed to be the enemy, or at least, presumed to be 'hostile' and therefore destroyable. -- (Ramparts, Dec., 1965)

- 7. (B) and (D) are correct, according to a report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee released March 17, 1966 by Rep. Clement Zablocki (D., Wis.). Zablocki added that "some recent search and destroy operations have resulted in six civilian casualties to one Viet Cong." (A) is the official figure, as released by Assistant Secretary of Defense John McNaughton on March 18. According to the Washington Star of August 19, 1965, the official figures "apparently are based on claims for civilian damages filed with the Vietnamese government." Peasant casualties have a hard time filing their claim with a remote and unpopular government. Against the official claim can be cited innumerable newspaper stories, including this Saigon dispatch on the American bombing raids in the South: "This is strategic bombing in a friendly allied country. Since the Viet Cong doctrine is to insulate themselves among the population and the population is largely powerless to prevent their presence, no one here seriously doubts that significant numbers of innocent civilians are dying every day in South Viet Nam." (Charles Moore New York Times, Sept. 5, 1965)

This examination was prepared by Students for a Democratic Society, 1103 East 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. Vietnam Exam Committee: Michael Locker, Todd Girlin, Paul Renth.

by the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy... Executive Board: Douglas Dowd, Julien Gendell, Thompson Bradley, Robert Browne, Stanley Diamond, Charles Haynie, Arnold Kaufman; and the following authorities on Vietnam: Carol Brightman, Robert Browne, Donald Duncan, Marvin Gittleman, Christopher Koch, Staughton Lynd, Carl Oglesby, Marcus Raskin, Marshall Sahlins, Robert Scheer, Howard Schomer, Stanley Scheinbaum;

and other consultants: Richard Barnett, Julian Bond, Kenneth Boulding, William Sloane Coffin, Jr., James Dixon, W. H. Ferry, D. F. Fleming, Edgar Z. Friedenberg, Paul Goodman, Michael Harrington, H. Stuart Hughes, Abraham Heschel, Irving Howe, Edward Keating, Denise Leverov, Stewart Meacham, Barrington Moore, Linus Pauling, Anstol Rapoport, Benjamin Spock, Arthur Waskow, Howard Zinn.

(H) and (C) are correct.

Jean Mayer of the Harvard School of Public Health writes: "I can say flatly that there has never been a famine... food shortage, (whether from natural causes, or by disruption of farming operations due to wars)... which has not first and foremost affected the small children. In fact, it is very clear that death from starvation occurs first of all in young children and in the elderly... I have already said that adults, and particularly adult men, survive a much better than the rest of the population... destruction of food thus never seems to hamper enemy military operations, but always victimizes large numbers of children... to state it in other words, my point is not that innocent bystanders will be hurt by such measures, but that only bystanders will be hurt..." - (Science, April 15, 1966)

The correct answer is (A) None. Neither the U. S. Government or Saigon claim Communist Chinese troops are involved in the war.

The correct answer is (D) - Less than 5,000 troops (or 0.6 per cent of the total forces). Australians recently committed 4,500 men, while New Zealand has 200 troops stationed in Viet Nam. The other five countries - France, Pakistan, Philippines, Britain, and Thailand have failed to recognize what the U. S. Government thinks is their obligation.

(H) About three hundred thousand "real or suspected Communists" in Indonesia have been killed in the past few months by the army and by anti-Communist mobs. This has been abundantly documented, e.g. in U. S. News and World Report, 4-25-66.

All have made such warnings.

MacArthur's, Eisenhower's, Taylor's, and Bradley's statements are summarized in U. S. News and World Report, April 25, 1966. Gen. Ridgway's statement can be found in the same magazine, January 3, 1966. Gen. Gavin's comments appeared in a letter to the editor of Harper's Magazine in Feb., 1966.

All of them.

The program of the National Liberation Front may be found in Viet Nam: History, Documents, and Opinions on a Major World Crisis, Marvin E. Gentlemen (ed.) 1963, pp. 254-6.

10. (H) and (E) are the correct answers.

For example, Diem's assassination (in the Fall of 1963), Hanoi's willingness to discuss the establishment of a coalition neutral government in South Viet Nam. (See New York Times, March 1, 1964, U.N. Sec'y-General, U Thant, conveyed a North Vietnamese offer to send a representative to Bangkok to meet with a U. S. representative. (See Eric Sevareid in Look Magazine, Nov. 26, 1965.)

On the last day of the bombing lull in mid-May, 1965, Hanoi asked the French to convey to the U. S. their willingness to negotiate without prior withdrawal of U. S. troops. (See Joseph Kraft, Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 5, 1966) For further documentation of these and other four instances of Hanoi's willingness to negotiate, see Peace in Vietnam, a report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee, Hill and Wang, 1966. As for the prior withdrawal of American troops see William Warby M. P. letter to the Times of London, April 1, 1965. Also see New York Times, July 20, 1965

17. The correct answer is (D), since there are approximately 15 million South Vietnamese. By the prevailing theory that Communism feeds on poverty and misery, which is more likely to become a Communist - a Vietnamese subject to military harassment, or a Vietnamese with \$856 living in peace? This figure is about six times the Vietnamese per capita income.

In contrast, according to official U. S. figures, it costs the U. S. about \$300,000 for every captured or killed Viet Cong. (Bernard B. Fall, The New York Times Magazine, March 6, 1966.)

18. The correct answer is (E) None of the above.

The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled (in U. S. vs. Seeger, No. 50, October term, 1964) that a "religious agnostic" can be a conscientious objector if he sincerely holds a moral principle which "involves duties which... are superior to those arising from any human relationship," such as those imposed by the state. The beliefs must simply "occupy the same place in the life of the objector as an orthodox belief in God holds in the life of one clearly qualified for exemption." Thus, you do not have to believe in God in order to be a C.O., nor do you have to belong to a recognized church. As for the use of force, one may still be a C.O. if he makes clear his opposition to the use of organized, indiscriminate killing that occurs in war.

One may file for conscientious objection at any time - even after being inducted. Finally two years of alternative service must be performed if you are granted your C.O. claim but the range of accepted activities extend into all aspects of American life. For more information, see The Guide to Conscientious Objection published by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

Further sources:

Bernard B. Fall and Marcus G. Baskin, eds., The Vietnam Reader, Random House.

I. F. Stone's Weekly, 5618 Nebraska Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., Viet-Report, 133 W. 72nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10023.

I would like to help organize nationwide opposition to the Vietnam War, and build a democratic America.

Send to Students for a Democratic Society
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Name

Current Address

Permanent Address

School

☐ I wish to join SDS and enclose \$4 (\$1 for subscription to New Left Notes)

☐ Please send me more information

**V. Sit-In, Roosevelt University,
Chicago, Illinois
May 18 - 26, 1966**

The SDS Chapter at Roosevelt University, Chicago, Illinois, was meeting on May 18, 1966, to plan a sit-in at the University protesting ranking and the use of the University facilities for draft deferment tests.

[REDACTED] b7D

A sit-in began at Roosevelt University between 12:30 and 1:00 P.M., May 18, 1966, on the first floor of the University under the leadership of EARL SILBAR and STEVE BAUM, SDS leaders, and moved to the University Administration Office on the 8th floor. Some heckling occurred between the demonstrators and non-demonstrators during the sit-in. Although some of the demonstrators sat in the Administration Office, there was no actual interference with normal University activities. The demonstrators were protesting the following: 1) The University furnishing class rank of students to their draft boards; 2) the use of Roosevelt University facilities for giving the SRA Selective Service Draft Test; and 3) Failure of the University giving the students a choice in decisions concerning the University.

When the University Administration Office was closed at 5:00 P.M. that date, the demonstrators moved into the 8th floor corridor. The protestors grew in number, estimated as around 60 persons, all sitting on the corridor floor. At 10:30 P.M., MAX NICHOLS, Chief of the Roosevelt University Campus Police, told the demonstrators that the University was closing the building for the evening and if they did not leave, he would call the Chicago Police and swear out complaints against those remaining. At this time, the Chicago Police were called in and the demonstrators were told the same thing as previously told them by NICHOLS. At this time, about 30 to 35 demonstrators got up and left, leaving a group of 25 persons still sitting.

The Chicago Police then informed the remaining group that since they did not choose to get up and leave, they were under arrest for criminal trespass to land.

The Chicago Police then informed the group that if they locked arms, went rigid and/or limp or fought the arresting

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officers in any way, they would also be charged with resisting arrest. The demonstrators were then ordered to get up and walk with the arresting "task force" officers to the elevator and down to the waiting police van.

A group of eight of the arrestees did not comply with this order and had to be carried from the University. The remaining 17 did not resist and went with the "task force" officers.

One of the eight arrested was MARK KLEINMAN, male, white, age 16 years, 1507 North Ridge, Evanston, Illinois, a juvenile. KLEINMAN was turned over to Area #1 Youth Officers for curfew violation and processing. The following persons listed were charged with criminal trespass to land and resisting arrest:

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
MARGARET RIST, female, white, age 21 years, of 409 West Armitage, a student;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
PETER P. ALLEN, male, white, age 23 years, of 1947 North Larabee, a research assistant;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
STEVE BAUM, male, white, age 22 years, of 2059 North Larabee, unemployed;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
JAMES R. CARLSON, male, white, age 18 years, of 1712 West Juneway Terrace, a mechanic;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
PAUL L. SHAIN, male, white, age 24 years, of 1550 North Hudson, an office worker;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
PETER C. PRAN, male, white, age 30 years, of 500 West Fullerton Parkway, an architect;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
RONALD G. RONOZ, male, white, age 22 years, of 2059 North Larabee, a student.

The following persons listed were charged with criminal trespass to land:

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
MARIA T. JUZAITIS, female, white, age 19 years, of 6352 South Clairmont, unemployed;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
ANITA MART, female, white, age 20 years, of 2157 North Orchard, an office worker;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
CHRISTINE I. STANCIUS, female, white, age 20 years, of 6400 South Honore, a student;

B. APPROX. 1/1/68
PETER S. ADLER, male, white, age 21 years, of 8846 South Constance, a student;

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174
BALICK F. BALICK, male, white, age 20 years, of 11325 South Indiana, a student;

174
ERIC E. DEUTSCH, male, white, age 19 years, of 1902 Bissell, a student;

174
PATRICK M. O'KIERSEY, male, white, age 22 years, of 203 Franklin Avenue, River Forest, Illinois, an office worker;

174
DAVID L. PROTESS, male, white, age 20 years, of 391 Central, Highland Park, Illinois, a student;

174
MICHAEL LIPSEY, male, white, age 24 years, of 1360 Madison Park Avenue, a student;

174
RICHARD A. FOREMAN, male, white, age 23 years, of 3919 North Frontier Drive, a student;

174
ROBERT F. BARBER, male, white, age 31 years, of 2049 North Dayton, unemployed;

174
JOHN H. GILLERT, male, white, age 20 years, of 3339 North Clark, a student;

174
HARRY S. GOLDSTEIN, male, white, age 20 years, of 2148 West Morse, a student;

174
DENNIS J. MAZER, male, white, age 24 years, of 53 East Bellevue, an accountant;

174
RALPH GREENHUT, male, white, age 22 years, of 7647 South Essex, a bartender;

174
JULES N. FREEMOND, male, white, age 25 years, of 1925 North Sedgwick, a student;

174
RICHARD I. REEDER, male, white, age 20 years, of 2742 West Lunt, unemployed.

(CG T-22, 5/19/66)

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On May 20, 1966, EARL SILBAR, a leader of the sit-in demonstration at Roosevelt University, told a student rally attended by some 200 persons that demonstrations would continue at the school until there was some concrete sign of good faith shown by the University administration in meeting the demonstrator's demands. He said that dropping of trespass charges, et cetera, against the 25 persons arrested May 19, 1966, would constitute such a sign and then negotiations could then begin with the administration. At the same meeting, four University professors made speeches in support of the demonstrations. This rally was held by the Students for Self-Determination, a group also headed by SILBAR.

GEORGE WATSON, Dean of Students, told the rally that the administration had scheduled a series of meetings with opposition factions within the student body.

The two elements disagreed on whether the University should cooperate with local draft boards by supplying grades at the request of students.

SILBAR's group wants the University to stop supplying such data. It also protests United States involvement in Viet Nam.

WATSON also told the rally that students arrested on May 19, 1966, would be placed on disciplinary probation, and that second offenders would be dealt with severely.

Following the above meeting, SILBAR led students up to the eighth floor University Administrative Offices and began the sit-in anew.

At 10:30 P.M., at total of 48 demonstrators sitting outside the eighth floor Administrative Offices of the school were told by the University Security Director and Chicago Police to leave or face arrest.

44 departed, followed by policemen, shortly after 10:30 P.M. closing time.

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Chicago Police took two men and two women into custody when they refused to leave the building and were charged with criminal trespass to land. These persons are as follows:

~~B. APPROX.~~ EARL SILBAR, who gave the name of JOHN BROWN, Jr., 1947 male, white, age 24 years, refused to give his address, a student;

~~B. APPROX.~~ RICHARD E. KAST, male, white, age 20 years, of 5427 South Blackstone, a student;

~~B. APPROX.~~ ANDREA R. BACAL, female, white, age 22 years, of 1616 East 50th Place, a receptionist;

~~B. APPROX.~~ LAURA E. MANDELBERG, female, white, age 24 years, of 5459 South Everett, a student.

While the offender, MANDELBERG, was being processed by the Chicago Police Department, a search of her purse disclosed a number of capsules and pills. She was subsequently charged with possession of dangerous drugs.

In regard to the above sit-in, it was learned that the SDS, led by EARL SILBAR, and Roosevelt Students Against Rank, led by ROBERT A. SCHWARTZ, are the main persons and organizations behind the sit-in. During the day, SILBAR reportedly said that employees would be allowed in and out of the building on May 20, 1966, but thereafter, the demonstrators will attempt to bar employees from the Administrative Offices at the University.

[REDACTED] b7D

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**National Farm Workers Association
Sympathy Demonstration at S & W Food
Company, 3350 North Kedzie Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois, May 23, 1966,
In Support of Striking Delano,
California, Migrant Grape Pickers**

On May 23, 1966

[REDACTED] stated on May 20, 1966, one Jim Arnold, who identified himself as a University of Chicago student as well as a full-time volunteer of the Hyde Park Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Chicago, was attempting to pass out the following leaflet on the Chicago Circle Campus:

"CALL TO ACTION!"

"Since September 8, 1965, 3500 farm worker families in Delano, California, have been on strike to get for themselves those things other workers are legally guaranteed: the right to organize into a union and to bargain collectively, the right to a living wage, the right to humane working conditions and the right to dignity on the job.

"The DiGiorgio Corporation, which last year grossed \$231,800,000, which owns 4600 acres in the strike zone (and more than 26,000 acres all together), which has four directors on the board of the huge Bank of America, and whose wide-ranging corporate interests make it truly an economic octopus, is being challenged by its field workers, whose only power is their unity of purpose and strength of determination, and whose only weapon is their non-violent strike.

"THEY NEED YOUR HELP!"

"A nation-wide boycott is being conducted against DiGiorgio products. S & W Foods warehouses are being closed down in California and New England by large groups of pickets with the support of Teamsters' unions.

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"The midwest distribution center for DiGiorgio products is here in Chicago. It is crucial that it be closed down temporarily to show DiGiorgio the strength of support for the strike. The Teamsters have indicated willingness to respect picket lines at the warehouse. Whether they do or not may be contingent upon the force of our picket line.

"The warehouse is located at 3350 North Kedzie, one block north of Belmont and the JFK Expressway. On Monday, May 23, 1966, at 7:00 AM, people from all parts of the city will meet at the S & W warehouse for a mass demonstration-picket. The most effective aid you can give the strikers is to be there.

"Boycott and consumer picketing will continue until the strike is WON. To help, contact the strike coordinator on your campus, call HARRY JOHNSON at 939-2794, or write NFWA, 1300 Wabash, Chicago, Illinois."

ARNOLD was told by the Illinois Circle Campus Police that he could not pass out the above leaflet unless he obtained the sponsorship of the Illinois Circle Campus chapter of the SDS. ARNOLD secured this authority and was then permitted to distribute the leaflet with the stamp of the "SDS, UICC Chapter" thereon.

 b7E
that PAUL BOOTH, self identified as National Secretary of the SDS, and the SDS itself had an interest in the picketing of the S & W Food Company Warehouse. According to BOOTH, the SDS had persons out picketing the S & W Food Company Warehouse that date and that LEE WEBB, a SDS member associated with the United Packing House Food and Allied Workers of America in Chicago, was the person handling the SDS interest in this matter.

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[REDACTED] on May 23, 1966, advised that the boycott against DiGiorgio Corporation products at the S & W Food Company Warehouse, Chicago, began at 7:00 AM on May 23, 1966, and ended at 4:00 PM, that date when the warehouse closed for the evening. The peak of the demonstration was shortly before 9:00 AM when an estimated 60 pickets were participating. Most of the pickets left before 9:00 AM and a skeleton force ranging from four to six pickets remained until the warehouse closed for the evening, at which time the remaining pickets disbursed. The picketing was peaceful, there were no incidents and no arrests.

b7E

[REDACTED] purpose of this boycott was to close down the Chicago Midwest, California and New England distribution centers of DiGiorgio products. At the peak of the demonstration some 60 pickets were present, made up of persons from the SDS, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), striking Chicago welfare employees and some Catholic and Protestant groups and/or representatives. A good number of the pickets were students who left before 9:00 AM and a token force of four to six pickets remained at the scene until the warehouse closed in the evening. [REDACTED] stated that LEE WEBB of the SDS was active in co-ordinating the actions of the SDS pickets during the demonstration.

Continuing it was learned from [REDACTED] that there was no outright support of the picketing by the Teamsters Union itself but that the picketers received some individual support from a number of the teamster workers who refused to cross the picket line. It was also learned through [REDACTED] that CESAR CHAVEZ, active in organizing the grape workers in California, had been in Chicago that date conferring in reference to the strike with various people in the Chicago area. He left at 1:45 PM and returned to California. [REDACTED]

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that in the past the NFWA had received the support of some Teamster Union locals in carrying out their strike against the DiGiorgio Corporation products. They had been most successful with the Teamster Union on the West Coast. [REDACTED] remarked that the NFWA with the aid of CORE and other civil rights groups had been quite successful in getting DIGIORGIO and SCHENLEY products removed from shelves located in stores in Harlem and Brooklyn, New York. According to [REDACTED] the picket line would resume at 7:00 AM on May 24, 1966, however, it was not expected that more than ten or 12 pickets would participate on that date.

[REDACTED] on May 24 and 25, 1966, advised that picketing resumed at S & W Food Company Warehouse at 7:00 AM May 24, 1966, with only 12 pickets present. Although picketing was scheduled to continue until 4:00 PM that date, when the warehouse closed for the evening the pickets discontinued at approximately 9:00 AM and did not return. The picketing was peaceful and orderly. There were no incidents or arrests.

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[REDACTED] at the picketing of S & W Company Warehouse, Chicago, terminated on May 25, 1966, at 9:00 AM because members of the Teamsters Union indicated they would no longer honor the NFWA picket line. JOHNSON indicated that during the picketing he had received assistance from JIM ARNOLD, a full-time volunteer worker with the NFWA. [REDACTED] also indicated that the efforts of NFWA in the Chicago area since it had not received full support from the Teamsters Union would now be directed to picketing and attempting to influence retail stores to take DI GIORGIO and SCHENLEY products off of their shelves.

b7E

**X. SDS NATIONAL COUNCIL
MEETING, ANTIOCH COLLEGE,
YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO
APRIL 8-10, 1966**

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 13, April 15, 1966 issue contained an article entitled "SDS NC Report." This report advised that the National Council meeting held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, April 8-10, 1966 was quite successful. The council adopted a major national program consisting of handing out its own examination of questions and answers on the Viet Nam War. This examination was to be handed out at each of the 1700 Selective Service examining centers on May 14th.

In brief the National Council meeting resulted in the following:

1. Passed the Viet Nam Exam program.
2. Sent to the chapters a proposal for a boycott of the Selective Service exam.
3. Passed a resolution on political perspectives for 1966.
4. Passed a statement on student-labor efforts.
5. Set late August as the date for the National Convention, and resolved to attempt to write an organizational document at that meeting.
6. Launched a \$10,000 chapter emergency fund-raising campaign.
7. Raised National dues to \$4/yr.
8. Endorsed and began to implement the Radical Education Program.
9. Asked regions to set up summer Viet Nam projects to turn America into a town meeting on the war.

10. Authorized the present National Secretary to prepare candidates to succeed him by getting them around to chapters and otherwise informing them of the organization's working.

11. Pledged to continue support of the farm workers movement in California.

12. Turned down a proposal for a national fast in solidarity with Buddhist students.

The same issue indicated the following to be registered National Council delegates or alternate delegates: U

Registered NC Delegates

MOLLY COYE	Bennington
ALAN ZASLAVSKY	Harvard
RALPH S. BUTCHER	Kansas University
PAUL BOOTH	At large
JOHN EVANSOHN	Harpur
DON BACHELLER	Baltimore
MARK GOULD	Penn State
TERRY KOCH	Washington University
CLAIRE MEYER	University of Wisconsin
HAL BENENSON	Harvard
STEVE GOLDSMITH	Chicago
ROBERT STANTON	University of Wisconsin
DAVID EVANS	Northwestern
MICHAEL BARTY	Southern Illinois
CAROL MC ELDFOWNEY	At large
DICK MAGIDOFF	At large
HELEN GARVY	At large
MIKE GOLDFIELD	University of Chicago
PAUL GOLDSTEIN	NYU
BOB GOTTLIEB	CCNY
AL HABER	At large
STEVE KINDRED	University of Chicago
MILTON KOTELCHUCK	John Hopkins
BRENT KRAMER	University of Chicago
PAUL LE BLANC	Pittsburgh
GUY LOFTMAN	Indiana University

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~~KATHLEEN MC AFFEE~~
~~MARY MATTSON~~
~~JACKIE MAURO~~
~~DON MILLER~~
~~DANIEL MILLSTONE~~
~~WILLIAM W. MOORE, III~~
~~RUSS NEUFIELD~~
~~JAMES FUNSTON~~
~~JOHN NEWMAN~~
~~BOB NOVACK~~
~~HUGO PRUTER~~
~~JON SELDIN~~
~~JEFF SHARLET~~
~~S. EISENSTEIN~~
~~THOMAS EHRLICH~~
~~WILLIAM F. COUCH~~
~~GEOFFREY CONKLIN~~
~~LARRY CLAWSON~~
~~DENA CLAMAGE~~
~~BOB SINK~~
~~ROBERT A. SEIDEL~~
~~J. TEPPERMAN~~
~~CYNTHIA WEGMAN~~
~~GEORGE WOYWOOD~~
~~CLARK KISSINGER~~
~~CARL OGLESBY~~
~~ROBERT TENNY~~
~~GERALD TENNY~~
~~MARILYNN SCHWARTZ~~
~~MARTY SAWMA~~
~~SUSAN SIMENSKY~~
~~RICK SALTER~~
~~GARY ROTHBERGER~~
~~BRANDO MONTERRY~~
~~PHIL MC KINNEY~~
~~DENNIS MAZER~~
~~MIKE LOCKER~~
~~DAVID KUKAFKA~~
~~RONALD KENYON~~
~~PAUL JUNG~~
~~ROBERT G. GROSS~~
~~JENNY GREEN~~
~~JOHN FUERST~~

Vassar /
Washington Comm.
Harpur /
Dartmouth /
Mac Murray /
University of Texas
Ohio Wes
Brandeis /
Carleton /

Penn State
Indiana University
Harvard-Radcliffe
Rutgers
Oklahoma University
Manhattenville
University of Nebraska
Detroit
Rutgers
VOICE
Harvard-Radcliffe
MIT
Ball State
At Large
Pres
Syracuse
New School /
Roosevelt
SUNYAB
Brooklyn /
SUNYAB
VOICE
Chi NS
Ohio Wesleyan
Chicago NS
VOICE
Brooklyn /
Syracuse
Chi NS
Williams
Simmons
Columbia

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DAVID FINKEL
BERYL EPSTEIN
TERESA DAVIS
STEVE BAUM
SUSAN AUERBACH
MIKE ANSARA
LAWRENCE FELT

Brandeis
Queens
Mann Comm.
Roosevelt
Bucknell
Harvard-Radcliffe
Northwestern

Alternates

BARRY RADBONE
B. FLYNN
DAVID WORK
GARY STAHL
PHILIP URBANSKI

Toledo
Harvard-Radcliffe
Ohio Wesleyan
MIT
Toledo

XI. PRESENT AND/OR
FUTURE PROJECTS
OF SDS

A. Freedom Draft

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 9, March 18, 1966 issue in an article entitled "Freedom Draft Ready to Go" stated that the Freedom Draft had been printed and was ready to be sent out.

The Freedom Draft was passed at the December National Council meeting as a major national program for SDS. No specific national strategy or coordination was agreed upon and the SDS also urged chapters and regions to be experimental in the Freedom Draft Program by designing activities around freedom draft which would fit local needs. Recipients were urged to come to the April National Council meeting with ideas concerning the Freedom Draft in order to bring some national coordination and activity if there was a need for such.

SDS sponsored a card campaign (Freedom Draft) to be mailed to the President of the United States. This card read: "I want to work for democracy. I do not want to fight in Viet Nam, because the war is destroying our hopes for democracy both there and at home. I want to build, not burn. The efforts of many young Americans in civil rights and in the community organization are prime examples of what I want to do."

[REDACTED] b7D

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 18, May 20, 1966 issue carries an article entitled "Freedom Draft." This article points out that many chapters have begun to sign people to the new freedom draft cards which can be ordered from the National Office. The ten states which have sent in the largest number of cards are: Illinois, New York, Oregon, Ohio, Michigan, California, Massachusetts, Washington, New Mexico and New Jersey.

B. Radical Educational Project (REP)

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 10, March 25, 1966 issue contains an article by AL HABER entitled "Radical Education Project - Draft for Discussion and Comment." In this article HABER, a former president of SDS, sets forth the REP Program set up for the creation of a new left in America. HABER was charged with the responsibility of organizing the SDS REP.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 1, Number 17, May 13, 1966 issue in an article entitled "Projects and Announcements -REP Program" states that in the last two issues of "New Left Notes" there was a reprint of the first draft of the REP outline. The article pointed out that in this issue there is a reply form in which SDS members can indicate their willingness to participate in the project. The article then points out that individuals can participate in the project whose main office is at 510 East Williams Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan by participating in study groups, speaking to groups on the topic, doing research, etc.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 20, June 3, 1966 issue contains an article by DON MC KELVEY. In this article MC KELVEY stated that REP should contribute heavily to the education of SDS members and young people during their college years who are susceptible to being shaped into radicals. MC KELVEY did state that REP should not be used as a forum for radicals not in the movement but what is needed is a re-definition of a movement to include all radicals. MC KELVEY did not want to see REP turning into a group of people talking to themselves and still basically feeling alienated from any part of the movement. In conclusion MC KELVEY believes that the REP should be opened to all and the program should be directed toward the future when the young radical is no longer in the movement. They must be welcomed into the radical movement and made a part of such movement so that in the future they can retain a radical criticism of the institutions in which they work.

C. Regional SDS Summer Education Project (Town Meetings)

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 10, April 1, 1966 issue contains an article entitled "Hayden and Lynd to Outline Summer Project" by PAUL BOOTH. This article states that TOM HAYDEN and STAUGHTON LYND have proposed a Viet Nam summer project to turn America into a town meeting

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Against the war. The project will be launched with considerable fanfare with an announcement of the commitment of a group of Americans who have been to Viet Nam to bring the facts to the people. LYND and HAYDEN are organizing the group. Its members will spend considerable time this summer speaking around the country. (u)

The "New Left Notes" Volume 1, Number 13, April 15, 1966 issue in an article headed "Summer Projects" stated as follows:

"The National Council adopted a summer program emphasizing the 'Town Meeting' concept of Vietnam community education.

"Regional organizations were called on by the NC to try to set up summer programs. These programs would have the aim of bringing the issue to the people with vastly stepped-up speaking and debating programs.

"To back up this program, Staughton Lynd is organizing a committee of Americans who have been to Vietnam to commit themselves to speak around the country this summer at community teach-ins and other community meetings in conjunction with the Town Meeting activity.

"In addition, the National Office was mandated to appoint summer coordinators for SDS activity for cities in which chapters will be inoperative this summer. Chapters will be asked to provide for continuity of SDS and radical activity in their areas.

"These summer coordinators will be responsible for building the local Town Meeting program, the pre-convention education program, the farm workers boycott against DiGiorgio products, and other national priorities adopted by the June National Council. An institute and workshop will be held around the time of the June NC for the summer coordinators.

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"The National Council also asked the San Francisco Office to pursue discussions with the Farm Workers Association about their summer project; we hope to be able to have SDS people work in the Valley and around the country on the DiGiorgio boycott in political organizing."

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 20, June 3, 1966 issue under the heading "Turn American Into a Town Meeting" sets forth the following organizations as participating in the proposed summer education projects or town meetings.

California:

Los Angeles Summer Project, 1332 Miramar, Los Angeles. 466-2466
San Francisco Summer Project, 924 Howard, San Francisco.
362-7922
Stanford Committee for Peace in Vietnam, Box 2684, Stanford.
323-2300 x 4341

East Coast:

SDS, c/o Vermont, 2801 N. Calvert, Baltimore. 235-4634
SDS, c/o Bowers, 622 23rd St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 365-0319
New Jersey Project, c/o Wittman, 327 Adams, Hoboken, New Jersey, 653-8685.
Philadelphia Area SDS, c/o Popper, 1525 Shaw Terrace, Chester, Pa. TR 2-2549

Midwest:

Dayton Area Coordinating Committee, 234 Xenia Avenue, Yellow Springs, Ohio. 767-2421
Milwaukee Organizing Committee, 226 North Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee. 273-7263
SDS, 2059 North Larabee, Chicago. 944-3624
Detroit Committee to End the War, 1101 West Warren, Detroit. 832-5700
Committee for Independent Political Action, 6306 North Lakewood, Chicago, Ill. 338-5872
SDS, c/o Activities Desk, Indiana Memorial Union, University of Indiana, Bloomington
SDS, c/o DAVIDSON, 2202 T. Lincoln, Nebraska. 477-4697
SDS, Box 78, Toledo, Ohio 536-7045
VOICE, Rm. 2534 Student Activities Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 663-6610

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New England:

**Boston Project (SDS reg. office), 2076 Massachusetts Avenue,
Cambridge, Mass. 547-5457**

**Independent Political Action Committee, 241 Orange Street,
New Haven, Conneticut. 787-0123**

New York:

**Committee for Independent Political Action, 388 Amsterdam
Avenue, New York City. 874-6078**

SDS, 49 West 27th Street, New York City. 889-5793

American Friends Service Commission. Caravan 841

University Bldg., Syracuse. HA 2-5316

Niagra Regional Committee, 112 Orchard, Ithaca. 273-7158

Northwest:

**SDS, 1305 S.E. Main, Portland, Oregon.
236-7735**

South:

**Southern Coordinating Committee to End the War, 980 Harwell
Street, N.W. Atlanta, Georgia. 522-1420**

**Southern Student Organizing Committee, 1703 Portland Avenue,
Nashville, Tennessee. 291-3537**

SDS, Box 7098 University Station, Austin, Texas

National Coordination:

National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam

420 West Washington, Madison, Wisconsin. 608/257-7141

**Students for a Democratic Society, 1103 East 63rd Street,
Chicago, Illinois 312/667-6050**

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Dr. Boycott, USA

"New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 20, June 3, 1966 issue contains an article by ARD ROSENBLUM which proposes in regard to the present killing and bombing of poor people that the National Staff members formulate a policy and program built around the slogan "Stop the Killing - Boycott, USA!"

ROSENBLUM suggests an international boycott against American goods and services until the killings stop and that the people here in America participate by giving preference to imported goods. In this regard he used the slogan "Buy Imports to Stop the Killing."

In his article ROSENBLUM stated American financiers are already having a very hard time keeping up a balance of payments in international trade so that such a boycott as this could have an unusual powerful effect. Even the financiers are blaming the war for their trouble."

E. Ann Arbor, Michigan - Pre-National Council Conference on Electoral Policies, June 15, 1966, National Council Meeting - June 17-19, 1966 Followed By New Political School. Organized by the National Conference for New Politics

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The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 17, May 13, 1966, Volume 1, Number 19, May 27, 1966 and June 3, 1966 issues discuss the holding of a Pre-National Council Conference on June 15, 1966 prior to the National Council meeting June 17-19, 1966 at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Following the National Council there will be a session of the New Political School organized by the National Conference for new politics.

Registration for the above affairs can be made at VOICE, Room 2534, Student Activities Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, telephone 663-6610. Pre-registration can be made at SDS headquarters, 1103 East 63rd Street, telephone 667-6050.

**F. European Demonstration Against
War in Viet Nam, July 4, 1966**

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 20, June 3, 1966 issue in an article entitled "July 4th -Europe" contains a letter from one SANDRA VADICKES 79, Avenue de Segur, Paris 7e, France. This letter dated May 20, 1966 states that an independent group of Americans living in Paris is organizing a fourth of July demonstration against the war in Viet Nam, to take place across Europe. The letter states: "On this day we must re-assert our historical position in favor of the right of all nations to self-determination and to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which is today being denied to the Vietnamese people."

1966 See 105-135
3/29/66

Continuing the article states that the group has the backing of the "International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (ICDP), the organization to which the CND in England, SANE in America, MCAA (Mouvement Contre les Armements Atomiques) in France and about fifty other non-aligned peace groups belong. We also have the cooperation of the Union Nationale des Etudiants de France, the French student organization, similar to NSA, which has connections with other student groups all over Europe!"

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The article requests that the SDS contact as many student tour groups to which the SDS has access on campuses across the country who are coming to Europe this summer, to tell them to celebrate the 4th of July by going to their nearest American Embassy or Consulate and participate in a peaceful demonstration.

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JEH/bal

**G. Sixth Annual National Convention
of SDS, August, 1966**

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 13, April 15, 1966, issue, contains an article headed "Summer Convention". This article states as follows:

"For the first time since Port Huron, the membership convention will be held at the end of the summer. This convention will have a document to consider and write. The NC passed a motion instructing the national office to work on developing that document, in conjunction with the Radical Education Program, throughout the summer.

"The document envisioned by the NC will attempt more to define the leading positions within the organization than to define the consensus position. Several major questions, such as attitude toward labor and toward electoral politics, were touched on at the NC, and these will be the focus of discussions at the June National Council and in working papers distributed to the membership throughout the summer.

"In order to make the end-of-summer meeting an informed one, chapters were mandated to send a summer addresses of all members to the National Office, to receive Summer New Left Notes and its bulletin insert.

"The national office was instructed to poll the NC on location, and to arrange camp sites, length, and precise dates."

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 16, May 6, 1966, issue, contains an article submitted by LEE WEBB captioned "Proposed Constitutional Amendments". The article states that the two proposed amendments are being submitted to the National Convention in August-September for approval.

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JEH/bal

The purpose of this amendment is to have the SDS Constitution reflect reality. According to the article on October 6, 1965, all relationships between SDS and the League for Industrial Democracy (LID), SDS parent organization, ceased. The termination of this relationship was ratified by the LID board and the SDS National Council. The Constitution, however, with many sections and sentences relating to the LID remained unchanged.

The cause of such an anomalous situation was that the Constitution could only be amended by either a convention of the organization or a membership referendum. As neither was done, WEBB felt that the following amendments became necessary.

WEBB therefore moved that the following amendments be made:

- "a) the present Article II be stricken and all subsequent articles be renumbered accordingly.
- "b) that in Article VI (National Council) Section 2 the third and last sentence the words "...the LID and..." and "...coordination of relation with the LID..." be stricken to that the sentence read as follows:

"(1)

"...the NC shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget and organization of fund raising; interviewing and appointment of the National Secretary and other such staff (as budget allows; appointment of committee chairman and representatives to other organizations, overseeing the functioning of the Administrative Committee; drafting an annual report; and making arrangements for the Convention.

"(2)

"The NAC shall have the following functions: to oversee the regular operations of the National Office and staff, including correspondence, membership and financial records, coordinate the program and activities of chapters; to implement decisions of the National Council.

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**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON
INTERNAL EDUCATION**

"ARTICLE: IX

"Section 4: The National Vice President is responsible for internal education. He is to stimulate and coordinate educational programs within SDS. He shall be responsible to the President and National Council.

"present Section 4 becomes Section 5."

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 17, May 13, 1966, issue, in an article entitled "Location For Two Meetings" states that the SDS National Convention will be around five days long and held the last days of August, 1966. The Convention will discuss basic organizational policy.

A ballot will be taken to set the location of the Conventions and Chapters should vote on where they think the Convention should take place.

The "New Left Notes", Volume 1, Number 19, May 27, 1966, issue, in an article entitled "National Meeting Location" states that the Sixth Annual National Convention of SDS will be held for five days at the very end of August, 1966 (precise dates not yet selected) at Minnesota, Summerhill Community School, on Spray Island, Lake Minnetonka, Minnesota.

The Convention, according to the article, "is the policy making meeting of SDS. This Convention will adopt a statement of the organization's political prospective. All members are urged to participate in the Convention. Past practice has awarded two votes at the Convention to elect its Chapter's delegates; Chapters are entitled to elect one Chapter delegate for each five members. Delegate selections should be sent by the Chapters to the national office to establish credentials."

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**XII. CHARACTERIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS
MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT WHERE
INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE**

PETER ALLEN

PETER ALLEN of Chicago was a delegate and speaker at the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) National Convention held in New York City September 3 - 6, 1965.

[REDACTED] b7D

MIKE ANSARA

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7D

STEVE BAUM

BAUM was arrested by the Chicago Police Department for participating in demonstrations against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which committee held hearings in Chicago, Illinois, on May 27, 1965. These demonstrations were sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.

[REDACTED] b7D

JOYCE BENNETT

[REDACTED] b7D

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RLN:mav

RICHARD FLACKS

b7D

[REDACTED]

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ALICE NANCY GITLIN, nee
HOLLANDER

The "Ann Arbor News", a daily newspaper, August 1, 1963, issue, contained an article entitled "Voice Group Sends Wire Against HUAC", which article states that NANCY HOLLANDER, Chairman of the Voice Political Party's (VPP) Civil Liberties Committee, had collected \$250 for sending of telegrams to Congressmen asking for the abolition of the HCUA; and that 70 telegrams had been sent to 26 different Congressmen. The article describes the VPP as the working arm of SDS on the University of Michigan campus.

An article appeared in the September 19, 1963, edition of the "Ann Arbor News" captioned, "Voice Elects New Leaders", which states that NANCY HOLLANDER had been elected Chairman of the VPP at Ann Arbor.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

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by Letter
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THOMAS HAYDEN

HAYDEN made an appearance at Detroit, Michigan, February 26, 1966, under the auspices of the SDS and the Wayne County Committee to End the War in Vietnam, both recognized student organizations on the campus of Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. In connection with this appearance, a newsrelease concerning HAYDEN was issued by the SDS describing him as one of the founders of SDS who would speak on his last trip to Vietnam. The release stated that HAYDEN, along with STAUGHTON LYND, a Yale professor, and HERBERT APTHEKER, Director of the American Institute of Marxist Studies, had spent ten days in North Vietnam before returning to the United States on January 9, 1966.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

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CLARK KISSINGER

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

A second source related that KISSINGER, the National Secretary of SDS, in addressing the SDS National Convention in Michigan on June 13, 1965, presented a program called "Kissinger's Project" or "Kissinger's Kamikaze." In this program, KISSINGER proposed that SDS members deliberately violate the Espionage Act of 1917, certain provisions of the Smith Act of 1940, and specific codes of the Military Code of Justice, by SDS members entering U. S. military bases and passing out leaflets which would demoralize the servicemen, and suggest that they desert and adopt devious means to avoid service and direct participation in the Vietnam war.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED]

PAUL LE BLANC

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RLN:mav:mjt

STAUGHTON LYND

The "Chicago Sun-Times," a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of March 27, 1966, on page 46 in an article captioned, "2,500 Have Joined Anti-Viet March," stated that LYND related that he had applied for membership in the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs.

LYND was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on August 13, 1953, at which time he advised he had never been a CP member; but that he had joined the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) in the fall of 1946. He said he disaffiliated himself with the AYD in June, 1947.

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STEVE MAX

MAX was elected Vice Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance on January 29, 1958. According to the same source, he is the son of ALLEN MAX, a former member of the Editorial Staff of "The Daily Worker."

b7D

[REDACTED]

"The Daily Worker" was the East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

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~~RI:may~~

6

During a meeting of the SWP, New York local, on June 3, 1965, New York City, it was announced that MAX was a former member of the Young Socialist Alliance who had left the Young Socialist Alliance to join SDS. MAX was considered a part of the group constituting a "right wing" force in SDS in direct opposition to the socialist leader, CLARK KISSINGER.

[REDACTED]

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The Abraham Lincoln Brigade has been
cited by the Attorney General of the United
States pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

CARL OGLESBY

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

SUSAN ROBBINS

[REDACTED]

b7D

CG 100-40903

RLN:cnv:mjt

EARL SILBAR

A source advised that SILBAR was arrested May 27, 1965, by the Chicago Police Department in connection with a demonstration in protest of HCUA hearings being held in Chicago. This demonstration was held under auspices of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.

[REDACTED]

GERALD TENNY

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] related that TENNY was employed at Camp Kinderland in the summer of 1963.

[REDACTED]

(Camp Kinderland is characterized in the appendix section of this report.)

APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the New England District Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CPUSA New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised that as of May 7, 1965, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXCAMP KINDERLAND
(Hopewell Junction, N.Y.)

"The Communist management of six camps in New York State and another in California was exposed by committee investigations and hearings." Listed among these is Camp Kinderland, a children's camp owned and operated since 1951 by Camp Lakeland, Inc. DAVID GREEN and SOL VAIL, manager and president respectively of Camp Lakeland, Inc., "have been active members of the Communist Party."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1955, House Report 1648, January 17, 1956, originally released January 11, 1956, pp. 2, 8, and 9.)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND DEMOCRATIC
RIGHTS, Formerly known as Chicago Joint
Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act

A source advised on April 15, 1958, that the Chicago Joint Defense Committee to Defeat the Smith Act (CJDC) was formed by the Communist Party (CP) in March, 1958.

A second source advised on July 17, 1958, that at a working conference of the CJDC held on June 8, 1958, at Chicago, Illinois, the name of the CJDC was changed to the Chicago Committee to Defend Democratic Rights (CCDDR). The purpose of the CCDDR, according to its "Statement of Principles and Organization" was to "...defend and extend the human rights embodied in the Bill of Rights...and to put an end to the political and racial persecutions which threaten American democracy today."

The second source further advised on May 18, 1960, that as of May, 1960, the CCDDR continued to function within the framework of its stated principles and that in accordance with its "Statement of Principles and Organization" had a number of "Working Committees" which included the Chicago Smith Act Families Committee, South Side Freedom Committee, and Taft-Hartley Working Committee. The source further stated that as of May, 1960, RICHARD CRILEY was serving as the Executive Secretary of the CCDDR.

This same source advised on February 1, 1961, that the CCDDR continued to operate until October 26, 1960, when the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) was formed and the offices and assets of what was formerly the CCDDR were taken over by the CCDBR. At the October 26, 1960, meeting, a referendum for approval of the above described action was called for, and subsequently votes were solicited from "associates" of the old CCDDR. The source further advised that no formal dissolution meeting of the CCDDR was ever held, but for all intents and purposes the CCDDR ceased to exist on October 26, 1960, and the new CCDBR has functioned under the guidance of RICHARD CRILEY its Executive Secretary, since that time.

RICHARD CRILEY, according to a third source, was a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, as of February, 1961.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965 as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M) is the name used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium, "Socialism in America," being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops in Viet Nam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and has as its aims and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university-level clubs at which a Marxist - Leninist oriented approach and analysis are taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the current headquarters of the M2M is 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)".

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A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., states as follows on page 193 concerning the "National Guardian":

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly * * *. Although it denies any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

APPENDIX

APPENDIXNEW WORLD REVIEW

1. "Soviet Russia Today commenced as the official organ of Friends of the Soviet Union. * * * It and its successor (New World Review) have a continuous record of over 22 years of uninterrupted publication and admittedly have operated in respondent's (the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.) interest and are used as educational media by respondent." Soviet Russia Today was "succeeded in the early 1950's by New World Review." Jessica Smith, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., "was also shown to be long-time member and functionary in the (Communist) Party, as well as in the Party-controlled Friends of the Soviet Union. She has been continuously the editor of Soviet Russia Today and its successor New World Review for years."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 104-53, Report and Order with respect to the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., February 7, 1956, pp. 20 and 22.)

2. The Communist Party "is regularly putting out" the New World Review, which is a monthly propaganda organ on the Soviet Union, Red China, and the Communist satellites, published in New York."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 9.)

3. Cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda. It was formerly known as Soviet Russia Today.

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 90.)

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM

On September 22, 1965, a source made available a copy of a two-page document entitled, "The DuBois Summer Project at Pittsburgh," which was used in connection with the National Conference of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on September 4-6, 1965. The document, which reviewed certain projects undertaken by the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, at Pittsburgh, Pa., during the Summer of 1965, set forth that the Pittsburgh Committee to End the War in Viet Nam (PCEWV) was organized by the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, during the Summer of 1965 as a peace movement around the issue of the war in Viet Nam.

On January 13, 1966, a second source advised that as of January 10, 1966, the PCEWV followed the Communist Party line in opposing United States involvement in the war in Viet Nam. The PCEWV had participated in demonstrations with the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, urging an end to the war in Viet Nam.

The second source further advised that as of January 10, 1966, the officers of the PCEWV were Frank Goldsmith, Chairman and Treasurer, and Victoria "Vicki" Cooper, Co-Chairman and Secretary.

On August 19, 1965, the second source, above, advised that on August 16, 1965, Frank Goldsmith and Vicki Cooper attended a meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, which was held at Pittsburgh.

On September 21, 1965, a third source advised that as of that date he understood that some of the more active members of the PCEWV were members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, and that both of these organizations held the same views for winning the war in Viet Nam.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

1
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

This source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

APPENDIX

2

RAM

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated, in May, 1965, that there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM, but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source, in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - NEW YORK LOCAL

A source on August 25, 1960, advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) New York Local (NYL) was founded in 1938 in New York City.

A second source stated on April 16, 1965, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

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[REDACTED]

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California; at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

**W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)**

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois, was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on November 26, 1965, that as of November, 1965, TED PEARSON continues to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there is currently only one club operating in the Chicago Area and that is on the west side. This club operates a Freedom Center at 2829 West Lake Street, which is open seven days a week to the teenagers on the west side.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF PITTSBURGH

On September 1, 1965, a source advised that on February 25, 1965, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., was chartered by the National Headquarters, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), San Francisco, California.

On July 19, 1965, a second source advised that as of that date, EDWARD BORTZ, 1713 Buena Vista Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., was chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, also known as the Pittsburgh Chapter; DCA, and the Pittsburgh DuBois Club.

During June, 1965, the first source advised that recently TERENCE (KAYO) HALLINAN, West Coast Regional Coordinator, DCA, stated that EDWARD BORTZ was a member of the Communist Party (CP).

On June 17, 1965, the second source advised that as of that date, the aims of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, were the same as those of the parent organization.

On September 21, 1965, the second source advised that as of that date, EDWARD BORTZ, Chairman of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, looked to BETH EDELMAN, a member of the Chapter, for direction and guidance in the operation of the Chapter.

On June 24, 1965, a third source advised that as of that date, BETH EDELMAN was a leader of the CP of Western Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXWOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

Cited as a Communist front "which was founded and supported at all times by the International Communist movement." Also cited as an "organization (which) frankly stated that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, 'the only country truly working for peace' and which joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April, 1949."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1953 on the Congress of American Women, April 26, 1950, originally released October 23, 1949, p. 1; and House Report 378 on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951, originally released April 1, 1951, p. 71.)

Cited as being among "international Communist fronts * * * functioning at the present time."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 93, also p. 59.)

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXYOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, indicates that this magazine succeeded the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 523, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O. Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York, 10003.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-Chicago,
Aka. Young Socialist Supporters,
University Young Socialists

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1965, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered the youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C officers as of May, 1965, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

YOUTH PUBLICATIONS, INCORPORATED
(Publisher of "New Horizons for Youth")

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[REDACTED]

Another source advised on June 2, 1960, that the title of the youth publication "New Horizons" had been changed to "New Horizons for Youth."

Records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York, New York, reflect that Youth Publications, Incorporated, was incorporated in the State of New York on May 17, 1960.

The Volume 1, Number 8, May, 1961, issue of "New Horizons for Youth" indicated that it is published by Youth Publications, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

The Volume 4, Number 8, issue of "New Horizons for Youth", published during January, 1964, indicates that LIONEL LIBSON is the editor and the place of publication is 1426 Bristol Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa.

On January 21, 1964, a third source advised that LIONEL LIBSON was a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD); that he was moved by the CP to New York to work on "New Horizons for Youth"; and when "New Horizons for Youth" moved to Philadelphia, LIBSON returned to Philadelphia as editor and is again a member of the Youth Club, CPEPD.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
JUNE 10, 1962

Title

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - 62

Reference

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

CGT-2, an agency that collects security information
in the Chicago area.

100-439048-1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391,
1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398

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100-439048-35-27
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PLEASE EXPEDITE

THIS MAIL SHOULD BE

ACKNOWLEDGED WITHIN 40 HOURS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Respectfully referred to

Department of Justice

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of

ROBERT F. KENNEDY, U.S.S.

REC'D. U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 14 1966
R.A.O.
FED. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(Attention: Mr. Goodman)

EXP. PROC.
JUN 14 1966

2 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

47 JUN 21 1966

14 JUN 21 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

THE WESLEYAN COLLEGE BODY
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

College Body Committee

Senator Robert F. Kennedy
Committee on Government Operations
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

b7C

Dear Senator Kennedy:

The Wesleyan College Body Committee feels that you, as a member of the Congress, may be interested in the enclosed letter, concerning the Federal Bureau of Investigation's attempt to obtain a list of the members in the local chapter of Students for a Democratic Society. As we explained in our original letter to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, we feel that this investigation is contrary to academic freedom and the right of free association. In his reply, Mr. Hoover denied this, and stated that no attempt at intimidation was made. The enclosed letter is our reply to Mr. Hoover.

We feel that the ramifications of this investigation are the concern not only of the Wesleyan student body but also of every member of our free society.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

b7C

ENCLOSURE

100-439042-

ENCLOSURE

THE WESLEYAN COLLEGE

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

College Body Committee



May 9, 1966

b7c

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your reply to our letter of April 18 concerning the F.B.I. investigation of the possibility of communist infiltration into the Wesleyan Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society. We recognize that it is the responsibility of the F.B.I., under law, to investigate the "subversive activities of individuals and organizations." We are sympathetic with the problems of conducting such investigations with justice to all concerned, and recognize the difficulty of arriving at a truly objective and impartial determination of the "facts."

We are gratified to see concern for academic freedom expressed in your letter. We wholeheartedly agree with you that both a critical examination of accepted tradition and the testing of creative thinking are essential to the education of our society's leaders.

However, we would like to point out that "freedom of thought and the spirit of inquiry" are, unfortunately, not guaranteed by statements of good intentions. Neither does the legality of such investigations as you may conduct guarantee that they will not interfere with academic freedom.

We first became concerned about your investigation of S.D.S. at Wesleyan precisely when some of our students did, in fact, feel "intimidated" by the F.B.I. request for a list of S.D.S. members. Some expressed considerable concern regarding the uses to which this list might be put. Other students interested in the activities of this organization have shied away from involvement in it. Although there may have been no conscious attempt at intimidation, the student reaction to your investigation has made us aware of the threat to academic freedom that may be posed by such investigations should they be allowed to continue unquestioned.

Our misgivings about the possible effects of such investigations were reinforced by the way in which the investigation developed. The

ENCLOSURE

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Day after the initial request was made, two of your agents met again with the Dean of the College in an unsuccessful attempt to obtain from him a recorded confession that he had misrepresented the events of the previous day. On Thursday, the Wesleyan Argus, telephoned ~~the~~ branch office in New Haven to inquire about the case, only to get as a response: "No comment." A day later a reporter from the Hartford Courant called the same office, which on this occasion denied any knowledge whatsoever of the investigation. Needless to say this led us to wonder whether the investigation was being conducted in a truly "straightforward manner."

These developments have reinforced student apprehension concerning F.B.I. investigations and confirmed our suspicions that such interference poses a problem of grave import not only to the educational process at Wesleyan, but to our society at large, as well. The goals of academic freedom are predicated upon the most basic rights granted members of our society: freedom of speech and of association. It is the threat to these freedoms posed by your investigation which endangers the educational process.

This problem is not resolved by claiming, as you seem to do, that it does not exist. We would certainly hope that all F.B.I. investigatory activities are conducted legally, objectively, and truthfully, and aim only to "gather the facts." But this in no way indicates that they may not also function to restrict debate, inhibit involvement and otherwise adversely affect the educational process.

Further, this problem is not resolved by an attempt to intimidate us. It is merely wishful thinking to assume, as you do, that our legitimate concern is "so irresponsible as to cast serious doubt on the quality of academic reasoning or the motivation behind it." Of course it is simpler to rule criticism invalid than to consider it seriously, but we would submit that this is hardly in the public interest. Certainly your unwillingness to entertain criticism adds to our misgivings about the effects that F.B.I. investigations may have on the educational process. If we, the duly elected representatives of this college body, are not to be allowed to question the effects of F.B.I. investigations on education at Wesleyan, then who is to be allowed to raise such questions?

We do not wish to maintain that F.B.I. investigations must necessarily interfere with academic freedom; yet it must be recognized that, quite apart from questions of legality or intention, such investigations pose a serious threat "to the freedom of thought and spirit of inquiry." Insofar as they do, they jeopardize the democratic process—that process which these investigations intend to protect.

We recognize that this problem is a difficult one and does not admit of an easy solution. We hope that you will give it serious consideration. Further, to support freedom of thought and action on this campus we would like to invite you, or a member of your

May 9, 1966

staff, to visit Wesleyan in the near future and discuss F.B.I. policy and investigative techniques. We would hope that such a meeting would answer questions that presently concern many of our students.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to your prompt reply.

Respectfully yours,



b7c

June 15, 1966

gnt 100-439048-

Miss Joyce Goodman
Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20513

Dear Miss Goodman:

Your communication regarding a copy of a letter, with enclosure, sent to the Office of [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] of the Wesleyan College Body was received by the Department of Justice and has been referred to the [redacted] [redacted].

In the course of your files, I am enclosing a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Thurnham on April 28, 1966, regarding [redacted] Bureau's position. Also enclosed is a copy of a letter to the letter he currently forwarded to Senator Kennedy. As requested, your enclosures are being returned.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

The Director's letter dated 4-28-66, [redacted] responded to the [redacted] of the College Body Committee of Wesleyan University concerning the [redacted] investigation of the [redacted] for a Democratic Society, a militant [redacted] group of local chapters which have been infiltrated by communists. [redacted] that our investigation was being conducted under law in a [redacted] forward manner in line with our responsibilities to discharge our [redacted].

54 JUN 20 1966

By letter dated 5-9-66, which is the letter currently forwarded to Senator Kennedy, the College Body Committee replied and invited further [redacted] (Continued next page)

GE:mel (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Miss Joyce Goodman

b7c

coast guard [redacted] invited the Director or a member of the FBI to visit the [redacted] company to discuss FBI policy and investigative techniques. His letter was acknowledged in a perfunctory manner indicating it was not [redacted] at that time to designate a representative of the FBI to discuss these matters but that his invitation would be kept in mind. (100-439048)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 6-7-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 1166. Congressman Waggoner, (D) Louisiana, spoke over student protest groups and their activities on college campuses. He stated: "These undisciplined mobs, assaulting duly constituted authority in the name of free speech and the exercise of individual rights, pose a very real challenge to social order that I do not feel we can overlook or view with a patronizing indifference. . . . There can be little question in anyone's mind, no matter how liberal, or even radically his philosophy may be oriented, but that these organizations are either Communist directed or under concentrated Communist influence. I am aware that the FBI is studying one of these groups at least. The means for a Democratic society, and any beginning is better than none, but in this case a far greater proportion is called for. . . . I urge that rather to join me in praying for this investigation and at once

Original filed in: 1731

REC-49

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 21 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6-7-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

